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Copy of a Letter from the late DAVID HUME, Eſq; to the late Sir JOHN PRINGLE, M. D.

St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh,
My Dear Sir, *Feb.* 10. 1773.

THAT the preſent Pretender was in London in the year 1753, I know with the greateſt certainty, becauſe I had it from Lord Marechal, who ſaid it conſiſted with his certain knowledge. Two or three days after his Lordſhip gave me this information, he told me that the evening before he had learned ſeveral curious particulars from a lady (who I imagined to be Lady Primroſe), though my Lord refuſed to name her. The Pretender came to her houſe in the evening, without giving her any preparatory information, and entered the room, when ſhe had a pretty large company with her, and was herſelf playing at cards. He was announced by the ſervant under another name: ſhe thought the cards would have dropped from her hands on ſeeing him; but ſhe had preſence enough of mind to call him by the name he aſſumed, to aſk him when he came to England, and how long he intended to ſtay there. After he and all the company went away, the ſervants remarked how wonderfully like the ſtrange gentleman was to the Prince's picture, which hung on the chimnies-piece, in the very room in which he entered. My Lord

added, (I think from the authority of the ſame Lady), that he uſed ſo little precaution that he went abroad openly in day-light in his own dreſs, only laying aſide his blue ribband and ſtar; walked once through St James's, and took a turn in the Mall.

About five years ago, I told this ſtory to Lord Holderneſs, who was ſecretary of ſtate in the year 1753; and I added, that I ſuppoſed this piece of intelligence had at that time eſcaped his Lordſhip. By no means, ſaid he; and who do you think firſt told it me? it was the King himſelf, who ſubjoined, "And what do you think, my Lord, I ſhould do with him? Lord Holderneſs owned that he was puzzled how to reply; for if he declared his real ſentiments, they might ſavour of indifference to the royal family. The King perceived his embarraſſment, and extricated him from it, by adding, "My Lord, I ſhall juſt do nothing at all; and when he is tired of England, he will go abroad again." I think this ſtory, for the honour of the late King, ought to be more generally known.

But what will ſurpriſe you more, Lord Marechal, a few days after the coronation of the preſent King, told me that he believed the young Pretender was at that time in London, or at leaſt had been ſo very lately, and had come over to ſee the ſhew of the coronation, and had actually ſeen it. I aſked my Lord the reaſon for this ſtrange fact. "Why, ſays he, a gentleman told me ſo that ſaw him there, and that he even ſpoke to him, and whiſpered in his ears theſe words: "Your Royal Highneſs is the laſt of all mortals whom I ſhould expect to ſee here." "It was curioſity that led me," ſaid the other; "but I aſſure you," added he, "that the perſon who is the object of all this pomp and magnificence, is the man I envy the leaſt." You ſee this ſtory is ſo near traced from the fountain head, as to wear a great face of probability. Query, What if the Pretender had taken up Dymock's gauntlet?

I find that the Pretender's viſit in England in the year 1753 was known to all the Jacobites; and ſome of them have aſſured me, that he took the opportunity of formally renouncing the Roman Catholic religion, under his own name of Charles Stuart, in the New Church in the Strand; and that this is the reaſon of the bad treatment he met with at the court of Rome. I own that I am a ſceptic with regard to the laſt particulars.

Lord Marechal had a very bad opinion of this unfortunate Prince, and thought there was no vice ſo mean or atrocious of which he was not capable; of which he gave me ſeveral inſtances. My Lord, though a man of great honour, may be thought a diſcontented courtier; but what quite confirmed me in the idea of that Prince, was a converſation I had with Helvetius at Paris, which I believe I have told you. In caſe I have not, I ſhall mention a few particulars. That gentleman told me that he had no acquaintance with the Pretender; but ſome time after that Prince was chaſed out of France, a letter, ſaid he, was brought me from him, in which he told me that the neceſſity of his affairs obliged him to be at Paris, and as he knew me by character to be a man of the greateſt probity and honour in France, he would truſt himſelf to me, if I would promiſe to conceal and protect him. I own, added Helvetius to me, although I knew the danger to be greater of harbouring him at Paris than at London; and although I thought the family of Hanover not only the lawful Sovereigns in England, but the only lawful Sovereigns in Europe, as having the full and free conſent of the people; yet was I ſuch a dupe to his flattery, that I invited him to my houſe, concealed him there going and coming near two years, had all his correſpondence paſs through my hands, met with his partizans upon Point Neuf, and found at laſt that I had incurred all this danger and trouble for the moſt unworthy of all mortals; inſomuch that I have been aſſured, when he went down to Nantz to embark on his expedition to Scotland, he took fright, and refuſed to go on board; and his attendants, thinking the matter gone too far, and that they would be affronted for his cowardice, carried him in the night-time into the ſhip, *pedz et manus liés*. I aſked him, if he meant literally. Yes, ſaid he, literally:—they tied him and carried him by main force. What think you now of this hero and conqueror?

Both Lord Marechal and Helvetius agree, that with all this ſtrange character, he was no bigot, but rather had learned from the philoſophers at Paris to affect a contempt of all religion. You muſt know

know that both theſe perſons thought they were aſcribing to him an excellent quality. Indeed both of them uſed to laugh at me for my narrow way of thinking in theſe particulars. However, my dear Sir John, I hope you will do me the juſtice to acquit me.

I doubt not but theſe circumſtances will appear curious to Lord Hardwicke, to whom you will pleaſe to preſent my reſpects. I ſuppoſe his Lordſhip will think this unaccountable mixture of temerity and timidity in the ſame character, not a little ſingular.

I am your's, very ſincerely,
DAVID HUME.

The following obſervations on the above lettter appeared in a London newſpaper, addreſſed to the Printer.

ALthough I am, for the moſt part, amply gratified by the number of literary as well as miſcellaneous articles which daily appear in your paper, I confeſs that I felt the reverſe of thoſe ſenſations on reading a letter, containing unfavourable ſtrictures on the late P——'s character, and the rather, as they were not founded in truth. The publiſhing H—'s letter at this time, together with the extract from old H—l—v—s's converſation, is conſidered as an indecent attempt, not only to diſturb the aſhes of the dead, but to throw duſt in the eyes of mankind, already too much hoodwinked, or blinded. The letter itſelf, indeed, never did, or ever can reflect any credit on its author, conſidering the circumſtances of the caſe.

The idle tale endeavoured to be propagated againſt the late P———'s honour, is eaſily put down, and the ſtigma wiped off, by the following ſtate of facts. That the P——— was under ſome obligations to H—l—v—s, is admitted. When under that man's roof, he happened to receive a remittance; which his ſordid landlord no ſooner ſaw, than he very unconſcionably ſpelled hard for, or made a dead ſet at the whole of it! repreſenting the great and eminent ſervices which he had rendered, &c. The P——— however, very providentially, as well as wiſely, pocketing the money and bills, retired to his bedchamber, but not without hearing ſome indecent muttering expreſſions dropt as he went out, touching meanneſs, diſhoneſty, and ingratitude, &c.

In the morning the P———, notwithſtanding what had occurred over night, gave this ſon of avidity one hundred louidores; obſerving, at the ſame time, it was almoſt unneceſſary to tell him, money had been long a kind of ſtranger to his purſe; that himſelf, and the major part of his ſuite, were in want of many neceſſaries, ſo that he could not poſſibly ſpare him any more money then; but that if his affairs took a favourable turn, all his friends might rely on being moſt generouſly remunerated for their kindneſs to him. This was the real cauſe of his diſappointed hoſt's animoſity, and here lay the vindictive grudge.

There are a ſort of people, Sir, (too frequently I fear to be met with among men of letters) who have much of the original ſin, or a great deal of the devil about them; for if once offended, they never forgive, but will draw the hidden poniard againſt any man whilſt living, and infamouſly ſtab his character, or blacken his memory when dead, not ſcrupling even to break through the moſt ſacred ties of honour, truth, juſtice, friendſhip, gratitude, and hoſpitality, to ſerve a private end!

As to the ſuggeſtion touching the P———'s ſuppoſed tardineſs in embarking, &c. it is a vile aſperſion, a moſt atrocious piece of ſcurrility, hammered in the forge of turpitude and rancour, without having any colour of truth in it, or even plauſibility, unleſs the following circumſtance could furniſh ſome depraved cynic with the means of repreſenting a caſual incident, and fabricating or ingrafting the groſſeſt falſities upon it. When the P——— was upon the very point of going aboard the ſhip that watted him over to Scotland, in order to try his fortune there, he was unexpectedly preſented, by a private hand, with one thouſand guineas; which event cauſed a ſhort delay of about twenty minutes after the ſignal gun was fired for embarking, it being requiſite or neceſſary that the receiver ſhould ſhow ſome marks of civility to the donor of ſo acceptable a preſent: this, with the additional trouble of getting at the ſtrong box to put up the money, cauſed ſome ſhort delay as above mentioned.

Oh! Sir, would I could exorciſe your generally deſerving paper from ſuch low ſcurrilities and inſinuations which tend to open and exulcerate old wounds. Lord H. did not think himſelf at all obliged to the writer of the letter in queſtion,

for the mention made of his name therein.

Lord (Ch—ll—r) H. after the ſuppreſſion of his Sovereign's enemies in the north, gave him the beſt advice that a faithful counſellor and great ſtateſman could poſſibly do; tending to conciliate not inflame matters, by raking too buſily into the dying embers, but to let them go out of themſelves; a mode of acting and governing congenial to the late King's benevolent diſpoſition, and whereby thoſe embers became effectually extinguiſhed at laſt.

The P——— and his cauſe are now no more. England, Scotland, and Ireland united under a gracious Prince, may ſet the world at odds; therefore, let all well-wiſhers to the King and the three kingdoms, unanimouſly join in cultivating the principles of true loyalty; and then, by uniformly walking in the pleaſing paths of honour, virtue, peace, harmony, and induſtry,

——— "Naught can make them rue,
"If firmly to themſelves they prove
but true."

May 6. 1788. ACASTO.

Letter concerning CHIMNIES; *containing ſome Directions to prevent them from* SMOKING.

[Addreſſed to Dr Franklin, by Dr Ruſton]

SIR, *Philadelphia, Jan.* 12. 1786.

THE ſubject of ſmoky chimnies, on which I had the honour of converſing with you at your own houſe laſt evening, is of ſo much importance to every individual, as well as to every private family, that too much light cannot be thrown upon it.

A ſmoky houſe and a ſcolding wife
Are (ſaid to be) two of the greateſt ills in life.

And however difficult it may be to remedy one of thoſe ills, yet any advances we may be able to make towards removing the inconveniencies ariſing from the other, cannot fail to be favourably received by the public. As they are ſhortly to be favoured with your ſentiments on that ſubject, poſſibly the following obſervations, which were in fact occaſioned by neceſſity, and are the reſult of my own experience, may not be altogether undeſerving of notice.

When I left London and went to live in Devonſhire in the latter end of the year 1777, it happened to be my lot to dwell in an old manſion which had been recently moderniſed, and had undergone a thorough repair. But as in moſt of the old houſes in England, the chimnies, which were perhaps originally built for the purpoſe of burning wood, though they had been contracted in front, ſince coal fires came into general uſe, to the modern ſize, yet they were ſtill, above, out of ſight, extravagantly large. This method of building chimnies may perhaps have anſwered well enough while it was the cuſtom to ſit with the doors and windows open; but when the cuſtoms and manners of the people began to be more poliſhed and refined; when building and architecture were improved, and they began to conceive the idea of making their chambers cloſe, warm, and comfortable, theſe chimnies were found to ſmoke abominably, for want of a ſufficient ſupply of air. This was exactly the caſe with the houſe in which I firſt lived, near Exeter, and I was under the neceſſity of trying every expedient I could think of to make it habitable.

The firſt thing I tried was that method of contracting the chimnies by means of earthen pots, much in uſe in England, which are made on purpoſe, and which are put upon the tops of them; but this method by no means anſwered. I then thought of contracting them below: but as the method of contracting them in front to the ſize of a ſmall coal-fire grate has an unſightly appearance; as it makes a diſagreeable blowing like a furnace; and as it is the occaſion of conſuming a great deal of unneceſſary fuel, the heat of which is immediately hurried up the chimney, I rejected this method, and determined to contract them above, a little out of ſight. For this purpoſe I threw an arch acroſs, and alſo drew them in at the ſides. This had ſome effect: but as this contraction was made rather ſuddenly, and the ſmoke, by ſtriking againſt the corners that were thereby occaſioned, was apt to recoil, by which means ſome part of it was thrown out into the room; I determined to make the contraction more gradually, and therefore run it up at the back, where the depth of the chimney would admit of it, and alſo ſhelving or ſloping in a conical kind of direction at the ſides, as high as a man ſtanding upright could conveniently reach, and by this means brought the cavity within the ſpace of about twelve by fourteen or ſixteen inches, which I found ſufficiently large to admit a boy to go up and

and down to ſweep the chimnies. This method I found to ſucceed perfectly well, as to curing the chimnies of ſmoking, and it had this good effect, of making the rooms conſiderably warmer; and as this experiment ſucceeded ſo well, ſince the only uſe of a chimney is to convey away the ſmoke, I determined to carry it ſtill farther, in order to aſcertain with preciſion, how much ſpace is abſolutely neceſſary for that purpoſe, becauſe all the reſt that is ſhut up muſt be ſo much gained in warmth. Accordingly I laid a piece of ſlate acroſs the remaining aperture, removeable at pleaſure, ſo as to contract the ſpace above two-thirds, leaving about three inches by twelve remaining open; but this ſpace, except when the fire burnt remarkably clear, was ſcarcely ſufficient to carry away the ſmoke. I therefore enlarged it to half the ſpace, that is, to about ſix by ſeven or eight inches, which I found fully ſufficient to carry away the ſmoke from the largeſt fires.

When I removed into the Bedford Circus in Exeter, though the houſe was modern, and almoſt perfectly new, yet the chimnies were large; in conſequence of which almoſt every room of it ſmoked. My predeceſſor, who was the firſt inhabitant, had been at a great expence in patent ſtoves, &c. but without effect; but by adopting the method I have deſcribed, I not only cured every chimney of ſmoking, but my houſe was remarked for being one of the warmeſt and moſt comfortable to live in of any in that large and opulent city.

The houſe I now live in in Philadelphia, I am told, has always had the character of being both cold and ſmoky; and I was convinced, as ſoon as I ſaw the rooms and examined the chimnies, that it deſerved that character; for though the rooms were cloſe, the chimnies were large: and we ſhall ever find, that if our chimnies are large, our rooms will be cold, even though they ſhould be tolerably cloſe and tight; becauſe the conſtant ruſhing in of the cold air at the cracks and crevices, and alſo at every opening of the door, will be ſufficient to chill the air as faſt as it is heated, or to force the heated air up the chimney; but by contracting the chimnies, I have cured it of both theſe defects. There was one remarkable circumſtance attending the contraction of the chimney in the front parlour, which deſerves to be attended to; which was, that before I applied the caſt-iron plate, which I made uſe of inſtead of ſlate, to diminiſh the ſpace requiſite for a chimney-ſweeper's boy to go up and down, the ſuction or draught of air was ſo great, that it was with difficulty I could ſhut the door of the room, inſomuch that I at firſt thought it was owing to a tightneſs of the hinges, which I imagined muſt be remedied; but upon applying the iron-plate, by which the ſpace was diminiſhed one half, the door ſhut to with the greateſt eaſe. This extraordinary preſſure of the air upon the door of the room, or ſuction of the chimney, I take to be owing, in ſome meaſure, to the unuſual height of the houſe.

Upon the whole, therefore, this fact ſeems clearly aſcertained, viz. that the flue or ſize of the chimney ought always to be proportioned to the tightneſs and cloſeneſs of the room: ſome air is undoubtedly neceſſary to be admitted into the room in order to carry up the ſmoke, otherwiſe, as you juſtly obſerved, we might as well expect ſmoke to ariſe out of an exhauſted receiver; but if the flue is very large, and the room is tight, either the ſmoke will not aſcend, for want of a ſufficient ſupply of air to fill this large chimney, in conſequence of which your room will be in a conſtant ſmother, occaſioned by the ſmoke; or elſe you muſt be under the neceſſity of admitting a greater quantity of air into your room, in order to afford this ſupply of air; the conſequence of which will be, that the air of your room will be ſo frequently and ſo conſtantly changed, that the warm air, as faſt as it is heated, will be hurried away, with the ſmoke, up the chimney, while its place is ſupplied with cold air, and of courſe your room will be conſtantly cold.

One great advantage attending this method of curing ſmoky chimnies is, that, in the firſt place, it makes no aukward or unſightly appearance, nothing being to be ſeen but what is uſual to chimnies in common; and, in the ſecond place, that it is attended with very little expence, a few bricks and mortar, with a plate or covering to the aperture, and a little labour, being all that is requiſite. But in this new country, where crops of houſes may be expected to riſe almoſt as quick as fields of corn, when the principles upon which chimnies ought to be conſtructed, are thoroughly underſtood, it is to be hoped, that not only this expence,

pence, ſmall as it is, but that all the other inconveniencies we have been ſpeaking of, will be avoided, by conſtructing the flues of the chimnies ſufficiently ſmall.

From your humble ſervant,

THOMAS RUSTON.

Obſervations on the Titles of Miſcellaneous Writings, and of Titles in general.

[From Knox's Winter Evenings; or Lucubrations on Life and Letters.]

MR Knox, after many curious obſervations upon ancient titles, proceeds as follows:

"But enough of ancient titles. If Aulus Gellius had lived in modern times, I believe he would have conſidered the titles which he has ſtigmatized with the appellation of *Feſtivitates Inſcriptionum*, modeſt and unaſſuming in compariſon with ſome which it would be eaſy, though rather invidious, to enumerate in the Engliſh language. Popular theology, in the days of the Puritans, exhibited ſome titular curioſities; ſuch as, *Crums of Comfort*, *A Shove*, &c. and others equally laughable, and moſt incongruous to the ſeriouſneſs of rational divinity. I believe the authors and readers were truly ſincere; but, if they had intended to ridicule what they certainly reverenced, they could not have deviſed a more ſucceſsful expedient than the drollery of a quaint and ludicrous title-page.

That works addreſſed to the illiterate ſhould be recommended by a pompous title page, is not wonderful. Their ſagacious editors know that vulgar minds are captivated by bold pretenſions and warm profeſſions in literature as in medicine. Since the artifice is an innocent one, and ſucceeds in recommending uſeful books among thoſe by whom inſtruction is greatly wanted; while, at the ſame time, it is too apparent to deceive the well educated and ſenſible; it deſerves not the ſeverity of ſatire, though it muſt of neceſſity excite deriſion. For ſplendour and copiouſneſs of panegyrical epithet, no age can produce a parallel to many of the curious titles and commendations printed on the blue covers of works delivered to the expecting world in weekly numbers. Language toils in vain for expreſſions adequate to the excellence of the compoſition, the beauty of the type and paper, and the ſuperb elegance of the copperplates. Grand, imperial, magnificent, unparalleled, are the beggarly epithets which the editors are compelled to uſe from the deficiency of language. All this is laughable; but it is found, I ſuppoſe, to introduce a Bible, or a ſyſtem of Geography, or a hiſtory of England, into the family of ſome poor mechanic, who ſpends ſixpence on Saturday for an improving book, which might otherwiſe be laviſhed in riot and intemperance.

In the higher ranks of literature, I know not that any peculiar affectation in titles is obſerved to prevail. There is, indeed, too much good ſenſe in the age to tolerate either arrogance or affectation in a title-page.

The only rule for the *regulation of a title* is, what common ſenſe ſuggeſts, that it ſhould be conciſe, as deſcriptive of the contents of the book as conciſeneſs will allow, eaſy to be pronounced, and eaſy to be remembered. A title page may be compared to the portal of an edifice. Who would exhibit the magnificence of Grecian architecture, the fluted column, and the ſculptured capital, at the entrance of a cottage? Pliny, who ridicules the *inviting titles*, concludes with this lively exclamation: *At cum intraveris, Dii, Deæque, quam nihil in medio, invenies! But when you ſhall have accepted the invitation, and have entered in, ye Gods and Goddeſſes, what a mere nothing you will find in the middle!*

A title may inveigle the unwary; but thinking men and poſterity will form their judgements ſolely from the contents; and, if they are valuable, the old adage may be applied to them; "Good wine needs no buſh."

If books of repute have not at preſent pompous titles derived from Greek and Latin, yet public ſights and public places abound in them.

Pliny and Gellius would perhaps be a little ſevere on *Holophuſicon*, *Eidouranion*, *Microcoſm*, *Lactarium*, *Adelphi*, *Rhudarium*. It would not, in this learned age, be ſurpriſing to ſee a barber ſtyle himſelf on the architrave of his peruke warehouſe, *Phlebotomiſt*, *Odontologiſt*, *Chiropodiſt*, *Pogonologiſt*, and P. C. A. or *Profeſſor of the Coſmetic Art*. It is a little affectation of no conſequence; and therefore one need not exclaim with the Satiriſt,

——Non poſſum ferre, Quirites,
Græcam urbem.——

Indeed, the love of pretty and well ſounding names extends to private life, and

and diſplays itſelf at the font of baptiſm.

The names of *Dorothy*, *Deborah*, *Abigail*, *Bridget*, *Judith*, *Barbara*, *Prudence*, *Charity*, *Grace*, *Obedience*, have given way to *Carolina*, *Wilhelmina*, *Charlotta*, *Emily*, *Amelia*, and *Henrietta*. Even the good old Engliſh *Ann*, *Mary*, and *Eliſabeth*, are elegantly converted into *Anna*, *Maria*, and *Eliza*. This great improvement of national taſte, which is at preſent viſible in the loweſt as well as higheſt claſs, is doubtleſs diffuſed over the kingdom by ſentimental novels, where a *Deborah* or a *Bridget*, even if ſhe were of a degree of beauty, underſtanding, and goodneſs, approaching to *angelic*, would be--A SHOCKING CREATURE! Such is the power of Names! And I will agree, that it is very deſirable to have *a good name*; and I hope to ſee the *Emilies* and *Henriettas* of the preſent day, deſerve *a good name* by exceeding in virtue and good houſewifery, as well as in elegance of taſte, the *Deborahs* and the *Dorothies*, the *Prudences* and the *Charities*, the *Loves* and the *Graces* of our great-grandmothers."

For the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE following extract from the preface prefixed by Mr Steuart and Mr Revett to their *Antiquities of Athens*, will correct ſeveral errors in both your accounts of Athenian Steuart. [p. 61. 119.]

"We did not ſet out from Rome till the month of March 1750, and we arrived at Venice too late in the year for the curran ſhips, on board of one of which we had deſigned to embark for Zant. This diſappointment we perceived would neceſſarily delay our proceedings for ſeveral months. That ſo much of our time might not remain unemployed, we went to Pola in Iſtria, to examine the antiquities of that place, aſſuring ourſelves on the teſtimony of Palladio and Serlio, that they deſerved our attention; and hoping, not only to indulge our curioſity, but to find materials there that would employ our vacant time, and enable us to produce to our friends a proper ſpecimen of the manner in which we propoſed to execute our Athenian work: nor were we diſappointed in theſe expectations.

On our return from Pola to Venice, we were ſtill obliged to wait ſome months for a convenient paſſage. Theſe delays however did not diſcourage us; we had the advantage of being known to Sir James Gray, who was at that time his Majeſty's reſident at Venice. He was pleaſed to intereſt himſelf greatly in our ſucceſs, and was the firſt who ſet on foot a ſubſcription for our intended work. At length, on the 19th of January 1751, we embarked on board an Engliſh ſhip, bound for the iſland of Zant. From Zant we continued our voyage in a veſſel of that iſland, and touching in our way at Chiarenza, Patraſs, Pentagioi, and Voſtizza, we arrived ſafely on March 11. N. S. at Corinth. After a ſhort ſtay there, during which we meaſured an ancient temple and made ſome views, we were informed that a veſſel of Egina was in the port of Cenchrea, ready to ſail with the firſt fair wind to Porto Lione, the ancient Pireus, once the moſt celebrated harbour of Athens. This was an opportunity not to be neglected: We croſſed the iſthmus to Cenchrea, from whence our veſſel departed very early on the 16th of March N. S. we landed and dined at Slegara, ſlept at Salamis, and on the 17th at night anchored in the Pireus. The next morning we were conducted from hence to Athens by a Greek, who reſided there in quality of Britiſh Conſul.

We had been at Athens about two months, when Mr Dawkins and Mr Wood arrived there; but we had not the happineſs of ſeeing Mr Bouverie with them, for that gentleman died in Aſia Minor, and never viſited the antiquities of Athens, of Balbec, or of Palmyra.

We quitted Athens at the end of the year 1754, and went to Theſſalonica, now Salonica; where we were received, and treated for ſome months with great hoſpitality, by P. Paradiſe, Eſq; the Britiſh conſul at that place. Here we copied the remains of a very ancient and beautiful Corinthian colonade, and ſhould have added to them ſome remarkable buildings ſuppoſed to be of the age of Theodoſius, but that a moſt deſtructive peſtilence, which broke out while we were here, rendered the meaſuring them unſafe, and indeed impracticable. In our way from hence to Smyrna, we viſited ſeveral of the iſlands of the Egean ſea, corruptly called the Archipelago. From Smyrna we ſet out for England, where we arrived in the beginning of the year 1755, having ſpent in all near five years in this laborious and expenſive expedition from Rome to Athens, and from thence to London."

A

A SUMMARY RECAPITULATION of the HEADS of the BUDGET.

SUPPLY.

MR PITT firſt ſtated the ſeveral articles of ſupply which had been voted for the ſervice of the current year, and which conſiſted of the following heads, viz.

Navy—18,000 ſeamen — —	£. 936,000	
Ordinary — — —	700,000	
Extraordinary — —	600,000	
Making a total of —		2,236,000
Army—Guards and Garriſons, Plantations, and Gibraltar, Half-pay to the Britiſh and American forces, to the amount of 228,000l.—Chelſea penſioners 173,000l. &c. &c. making a total for the army of the preſent year of — —		2,022,023
But from which ſum 43,000l. is to be deducted, on account of ſtoppages from the troops abroad for proviſions ſupplied them from hence.		
Ordnance — —		419,000
Expence of maintaining convicts — —		34,000
Annual allowance to American Loyaliſts —		74,000
Repayments on addreſſes, &c. — —		46,000
Civil eſtabliſhments in America, together with the expence of Somerſet Houſe, African Forts, &c. &c. —		90,000
Deficiency of grants in the year 1787 —		63,000
Eſtimated deficiency of land and malt — —		300,000
Expence of the armament — —		311,000
Sum voted to pay his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's debts, &c. — — —		181,000
Amounting in the whole to — —	£. 5,776,023	

That a farther ſum has been voted to pay off Exchequer bills, and for deficiencies of ſeveral funds, to the 5th of April 1787, which latter will never occur again, in conſequence of the conſolidation act, but as both theſe ſums (to the amount of 6,078,000l.) are taken on both ſides of the account, he omitted them for the ſake of perſpicuity.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr Pitt then ſtated, that in order to defray theſe expences, parliament had already voted,

Land and malt — — —	£. 2,750,000	
That he ſhould propoſe to the Committee to vote a further ſum, to be taken as the growing produce of the conſolidated fund, between this and the 5th of April 1788 —		1,845,000
Impreſt monies, to be repaid in the courſe of the year —		200,000
Army ſavings of the year 1786 — —		200,000
And a further ſum to be repaid by the India Company, on account of troops, and victualling the fleet in the Eaſt-Indies		500,000
Premium on the lottery — —		258,000
Stoppages from the troops for proviſions —		43,000
	£. 5,796,000	
Exchequer bills, and the ſum voted for deficiencies, as ſtated in the ſupply — — —		£. 6,078,000

Authentic

Authentic Relation of the heroic Magnanimity with which the Bramin Rajah Nunducomar ſuffered. Written by Mr Macraby (the Sheriff) who attended him.

HEARING that ſome perſons had ſuppoſed Mahraja Nunducomar would make an addreſs to the people at his execution, I have committed to writing the following minutes of what paſſed both on that occaſion, and alſo upon my paying him a viſit in priſon the preceding evening, while both are freſh in my remembrance.

Friday evening, the 4th of Auguſt, upon my entering his apartment in the jail, he aroſe and ſaluted me in his uſual manner: after we were both ſeated, he ſpoke with great eaſe, and ſuch ſeeming unconcern, that I really doubted whether he was ſenſible of his approaching fate. I therefore bid the interpreter inform him, that I was come to ſhew him this laſt mark of reſpect, and to aſſure him, that every attention ſhould be given the next morning which could afford him comfort on ſo melancholy an occaſion; that I was deeply concerned that the duties of my office made me of neceſſity a party in it; but that I would attend to the laſt to ſee that every deſire he had ſhould be gratified; that his own palanquin and his own ſervants ſhould attend him, and that ſuch of his friends, who I underſtood were to be preſent, ſhould be protected. He replied, that he was obliged to me for this viſit, that he thanked me for all my favours, and intreated me to continue it to his family; that fate was not to be reſiſted, and put his finger to his forehead—"God's will muſt be done." He deſired I would preſent his reſpects and compliments to the General, Colonel Monſon, and Mr Francis, and pray for their protection of Rajah Gourdaſs; that they would pleaſe to look upon him now as the head of the Bramins. His compoſure was wonderful; not a ſigh eſcaped him; nor the ſmalleſt alteration of voice or countenance, though I underſtood he had not many hours before taken a ſolemn and affectionate leave of his ſon-in-law Roy Radichum. I found myſelf ſo much ſecond to him in firmneſs, that I could ſtay no longer. Going down ſtairs, the jailor informed me, that ſince the departure of his friends, he had been writing notes, and looking at accounts, in his uſual way. I began now to apprehend, that he had taken his reſolution, and fully expected that he would be found dead in the morning; but on Saturday the 5th, at ſeven, I was informed that every thing was in readineſs at jail for the execution. I came there about half an hour paſt ſeven. The howlings and lamentations of the poor wretched people, who were taking their laſt leave of him, are not to be deſcribed; I have hardly recovered the firſt ſhock, while I write this, above three hours afterwards. As ſoon as he heard I was arrived, he came down into the yard, and joined me in the jailor's apartment. There was no lingering about him; no affected delay. He came chearfully into the room, made the uſual ſalaam, but would not ſit till I took a chair near him. Seeing ſomebody, I forgot who, look at a watch, he got up, and ſaid he was ready; and immediately turning to three Bramins, who were to attend and take care of his body, he embraced them all cloſely, but without the leaſt mark of melancholy or depreſſion on his part, while they were in agonies of grief and deſpair. I then looked at my own watch, told him the hour I had mentioned was not arrived, that it wanted above a quarter of eight, but that I ſhould wait his own time, and that I would not riſe from my ſeat without a motion from him. Upon its being recommended to him, that at the place of execution he would give ſome ſignal when he had done with this world, he ſaid he would ſpeak. We ſat about a quarter of an hour longer, during which he addreſſed himſelf more than once to me;—mentioned Rajah Gourdaſs, the General, Colonel Monſon, and Mr Francis, but without any ſeeming anxiety: The reſt of the time, I believe, he paſſed in prayer; his lips and tongue moving, and his beads hanging upon his hand. He then looked to me and aroſe, ſpoke to ſome of the ſervants of the jail, telling them, that any thing he might have omitted, Rajah Gourdaſs would take care of; then walked chearfully to the gate, and ſeated himſelf in his palanquin, looking around him with perfect unconcern. As the deputy-ſheriff and I followed, we could make no obſervation upon his deportment, till we all arrived at the place of execution. The crowd there was very great; but not the leaſt appearance of a riot. The Rajah ſat in his palanquin upon the bearers ſhoulders, and looked around at firſt with ſome attention. I did not obſerve the ſmalleſt diſcompoſure

in his countenance or manner at the ſight of the gallows, or any of the ceremonies paſſing about it. He aſked for the Bramins, who were not come up, and ſhewed ſome earneſtneſs, as if he apprehended the execution might take place before their arrival. I took that opportunity of aſſuring him, I would wait his own time, it was early in the day, and there was no hurry. The Bramins ſoon after appearing, I offered to remove the officers, thinking that he might have ſomething to ſay in private; but he made a motion not to do it, and ſaid, he had only a few words to remind them of what he had ſaid concerning Rajah Gourdaſs, and the care of his Zenana. He ſpoke to me, and deſired that the men might be taken care of, as they were to take charge of his body, which he deſired repeatedly might not be touched by any of the by-ſtanders; but he ſeemed not in the leaſt alarmed or diſcompoſed at the croud around him—There was ſome delay in the neceſſary preparations, and from the aukwardneſs of the people: he was no way deſirous of protracting the buſineſs, but repeatedly told me he was ready. Upon my aſking him, if he had any more friends he wiſhed to ſee, he anſwered he had many, but this was not a place nor an occaſion to look for them. Did he apprehend there might be any preſent, who could not get up for the croud? He mentioned one, whoſe name was called; but he immediately ſaid, "it was of no conſequence, probably he had not come." He then deſired me to remember him to General Clavering, Colonel Monſon, and Mr Francis, and looked with the greateſt compoſure. When he was not engaged in converſation, he lay back in the palanquin, moving his lips and tongue as before. I then cauſed him to be aſked about the ſignal he was to make, which could not be done by ſpeaking, on account of the noiſe of the croud. He ſaid he would make a motion with his hand; and when it was repreſented to him, that it would be neceſſary for his hands to be tied, in order to prevent any involuntary motion, and I recommended his making a motion with his foot, he ſaid he would. Nothing now remained except the laſt painful ceremony. I ordered his palanquin to be brought cloſe under the gallows, but he choſe to walk, which he did more erect than I have generally ſeen him. At the foot of the ſteps, which lead to the ſtage, he put his hands behind him to be tied with a handkerchief, looking around at the ſame time with the utmoſt unconcern. Some difficulties ariſing about the cloth which ſhould be tied over his face, he told the people, that it muſt not be done by one of us. I preſented to him a ſubaltern Sepoy officer, who is a Bramin, and came forward with his handkerchief in his hand, but the Raja pointed to a ſervant of his own, who was lying proſtrate at his feet, and beckoned him to do it. He had ſome weakneſs in his feet, which, added to the confinement of his hands, made him mount the ſteps with difficulty. But he ſhewed not the leaſt reluctance, ſcrambling rather forward to get up. He then ſtood erect on the ſtage, while I examined his countenance as ſtedfaſtly as I could till the cloth covered it, to ſee if I could obſerve the ſmalleſt ſymptom of fear or alarm, but there was not a trace of it. My own ſpirits ſunk, and I ſtept into my palanquin, but before I was well ſeated, he had given the ſignal, and the ſtage was removed. I could obſerve, when I was a little recovered, that his arms lay back in the ſame poſition in which I ſaw them firſt tied, nor could I perceive any contortion of that ſide of his mouth and face which were viſible. In a word, his ſteadineſs, compoſure, and reſolution throughout the whole of this melancholy tranſaction, were equal to any examples of fortitude I have ever read or heard of. The body was taken down after hanging the uſual time, and delivered to the Bramins for burning.

Reflections relative to the watering of Flax, by a new Method, ſo as to ſhorten Labour, to add probably to the ſtrength of the Flax, and to give it a much finer colour, which would render the operation of bleaching ſafer and leſs tedious.

THOUGH the following reflections have for their object an improvement in the very eſſential article of watering of flax, yet I muſt adverti ſe the reader, that they are only theory, and muſt depend entirely for their truth and juſtification upon future experiments, ſkilfully and judiciouſly made. Should repeated trials prove the advantage of the new method propoſed, we may venture to affirm, that it would be an improvement that would increaſe the national income in the agricultural branch many thouſand pounds annually, would add greatly to the perfection of the linen manufacture, and o-

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ver and above would ſuppreſs a very diſagreeable nuiſance which the preſent method of watering flax occaſions during ſome part of the ſummer in every flax-growing country.

The intention of watering flax is, in my opinion, to make the boon more brittle or friable, and by ſoaking to diſſolve that gluey kind of ſap that makes the bark of plants and trees adhere in a ſmall degree to the woody part. The bark of flax is called the *harle*, and when ſeparated from the uſeleſs woody part, the *boon*, this harle itſelf is called flax. To effect this ſeparation eaſily, the practice has long prevailed, of ſoaking the flax in water to a certain degree of fermentation, and afterwards drying it. For this ſoaking, ſome prefer rivulets that have a ſmall current, and others ſtagnant water in ponds and lakes. In both methods the water acts as in all other caſes of infuſion and maceration; after two or three weeks it extracts a great many juices of a very ſtrong quality, which in ponds give the water an inky tinge and offenſive ſmell; and in rivulets mix in the ſtream, and kill the fiſh. Nay, if this maceration be too long continued, the extracted and fermented ſap will completely kill the flax itſelf. For if, inſtead of two or three weeks, the new flax were to lie ſoaking in the water four or five months, I preſume it would be good for nothing but to be thrown upon the dunghill; both harle and boon would in time be completely rotted; yet the harle or flax, when entirely freed from this ſap, and manufactured into linen, or into ropes, might lie many months under water, without being much damaged; as linen, it may be waſhed and ſteeped in ſcalding water twenty times without loſing much of its ſtrength; and as paper, it acquires a kind of incorruptibility.

It appears then eſſential to the right management of new flax, to get rid of this pernicious vegetative ſap, and to macerate the boon; but from the complaints made againſt both the methods of watering now in uſe, there is reaſon to think, that there is ſtill great room for improvement in that article. In rivulets the vegetative ſap, as it is diſſolved, is carried off by the current, to the deſtruction of the fiſh. This prevents the flax from being ſtained; but the operation is tedious, and not complete, from the uncertainty of knowing when it is juſt enough, and not too much, or perhaps from neglect. In ponds the inky tinge of the water often ſerves as a kind of dye to the flax, which imbibes it ſo ſtrongly, that double the labour in bleaching will hardly bring the linen made of ſuch flax to an equality in whiteneſs with linen made of flax untinged. This ſeems to be equally unwiſe as though we were to dye cotton black firſt, in order to whiten it afterwards. Theſe ponds, beſides, become a great nuiſance to the neighbourhood; the impregnated water is often of ſuch a pernicious quality, that cattle, however thirſty, will not drink of it; and the effluvia of it may perhaps be nearly as infectious as it is offenſive. If this effluvia is really attended with any contagious effects in our cold climates, a thing worth the inquiring into, how much more pernicious muſt its effects have been in the hot climate of Egypt, a country early noted for its great cultivation of flax?

I have often thought that the proceſs of watering might be greatly improved and ſhortened by plunging the new flax, after it is rippled, into ſcalding water, which, in regard to extracting the vegetative ſap, would do in five minutes more than cold water would do in a fortnight, or perhaps more than cold water could do at all, in reſpect to the clearing the plant of the ſap. Rough almonds, when thrown into ſcalding water, are blanched in an inſtant; but perhaps a fortnight's macerating thoſe almonds in cold water would not make them part ſo eaſily with their ſkins, which are the ſame to them as the harle is to the flax. Were tea-leaves to be infuſed in cold water a fortnight, perhaps the tea produced by that infuſion would not be ſo good to the taſte, nor ſo ſtrongly tinged to the eye, as what is effected by ſcalding water in five minutes. By the ſame analogy, I think flax, or any ſmall twig, would be made to part with its bark much eaſier and quicker by being dipped in boiling water, than by being ſteeped in cold water.

This reflection opens the door for a great variety of new experiments in regard to flax. I would therefore recommend to gentlemen cultivators and farmers, to make repeated trials upon this new ſyſtem, which would ſoon aſcertain whether it ought to be adopted in practice, or rejected. One thing I think we may be certain of, that if the Egyptians watered their flax in our common manner, they undoubtedly watered it in

very warm water, from the great heat of their climate, which would probably make them neglect to think of water heated by any other means than that of the ſun. A good general practice can only be eſtabliſhed upon repeated trials. Though one experiment may fail, another with a little variation may ſucceed; and the importance of the object deſired to be obtained, will juſtify a good degree of perſeverance in the proſecution of the means. In this view, as the Chineſe thread is ſaid to be very ſtrong, it would be worth while to be acquainted with the practice of that diſtant nation in regard to the rearing and manufacturing of flax, as well as with the methods uſed by the Flemings and the Dutch.

Boiling water perhaps might at once clear the new flax from many impurities, which when not removed till it be ſpun into yarn, are then removed with difficulty, and with loſs of ſubſtance to the yarn. Why ſhould not the longitudinal fibres of the flax, before they be ſpun into yarn, be made not only as *fine* but as *clean* as poſſible? Upon the new ſyſtem propoſed, the act of bleaching would begin immediately after the rippling of the flax, and a little done then, might perhaps ſave much of what is generally done after the ſpinning and weaving. To ſpin dirty flax with a view of cleaning it afterwards, appears to be the ſame impropriety, as though we were to reſerve part of the dreſſing given to leather till after it is made into a glove.

Should the plunging of the flax into boiling water not ſuffice to make the boon brittle enough, as I am inclined to think it would not, then the common watering might be added; but in that caſe probably half the time uſually given to this watering would ſuffice, and the flax might then be laid in clear rivulets, without any apprehenſion of its infecting the water and poiſoning the fiſh, or of being diſcoloured itſelf; for the boiling water into which it had been previouſly put, would have extracted all the poiſonous vegetative ſap, which I preſume is what chiefly diſcolours the flax, or kills the fiſh.

On the ſuppoſition, that the uſe of boiling water in the preparation of flax may be found to be advantageous and profitable, I can recollect at preſent but one objection againſt its being generally adopted. Every flax grower, it may be ſaid, could not be expected to have conveniencies for boiling water ſufficient for the purpoſe; the conſumption of water would be great; and ſome additional expence would be incurred. In anſwer to this, I ſhall obſerve, that I preſume any additional expence would be more than reimburſed by the better marketable price of the flax, for otherwiſe any new improvement, if it would not quit coſt, muſt be dropt, were it even the ſearching after gold. In a large cauldron a great deal of flax might be dipt in the ſame water, and the conſumption perhaps would not be more than a quart to each ſheaf. Even a large houſehold pot would be capable of containing one ſheaf after another; and I believe the whole objection would be obviated were the practice to prevail with us, as in Flanders and Holland, that the flax-grower and the flax-dreſſer ſhould be two diſtinct profeſſions.

I ſhall conclude with recommending to thoſe who are inclined to make experiments, not to be diſcouraged by the failure of one or two trials. Perhaps the flax, inſtead of being juſt plunged into the ſcalding water, ought to be kept in it five minutes, perhaps a quarter of an hour, perhaps a whole hour. Should five minutes, or a quarter of an hour, or an hour, not be ſufficient to make the boon and harle eaſily ſeparate, it might perhaps be found expedient to boil the flax for more than an hour, and ſuch boiling when in this ſtate might in return ſave ſeveral hours boiling in the article of bleaching. It is not I think at all probable that the boiling of the flax with the boon in it would prejudice the harle; for in the courſe of its future exiſtence, it is made to be expoſed twenty or forty times to this boiling trial; and if not detrimental in the one caſe, it is to be preſumed it would not be detrimental in the other. Perhaps after the boiling it would be proper to pile up the flax in one heap for a whole day, or for half a day, to occaſion ſome fermentation; or perhaps immediately after the boiling, it might be proper to waſh it in cold water. The great object when the flax is pulled, is to get the harle from the boon with as little loſs and damage as poſſible; and if this is accomplihed in a more compete manner than uſual, conſiderable labour and expence will be ſaved in the future manufacturing of the flax. On this account I think much more would be gained than

loſt,

loſt, were the two or three laſt inches of the roots of the ſtems to be chopped off, or clipt off, previous to the flax being either watered or boiled. When the flax is watered, care ſhould be taken not to pread it out to dry, when there is a hazard of its being expoſed in its wet ſtate to troſt. *Lond. Chron.*

An account of the late Pretender, from the Mercure de France.

THE following account of the late Pretender given in the *Mercure de France*, was communicated by a gentleman whoſe ſcrupulous regard to veracity, renders his authority highly reſpectable.

Charles-Edward-Louis Philip-Caſimir-Mary-Sylveſter, commonly known by the name of *Pretender*, ſon of James Stuart, and Mary Clementina, (Princeſs Sobieſki) grandſon of James II. King of England, born at Rome on the 31ſt of December 1720, died there, of an apoplexy and palſy, on the 31ſt of January laſt, aged 67 years and one month, after an illneſs of three weeks.

In 1745, this Prince made an attempt to regain the throne of his anceſtors.

That attempt recals to our remembrance the illuſtrious deeds of the heroes of ancient Greece, who by the moſt unequal means, performed ſuch atchievements as to us appear ſcarcely credible.

Attended by only ſeven gentlemen, Charles, on the 1ſt of July, went into a fiſhing-boat at Nantz, to go on board a frigate of 16 guns, which was waiting for him at Saint Nazaire. He was beſides eſcorted by the Elitabeth of 60 guns, which they joined at Belle-Iſle. Though the ſea was covered with Engliſh ſhips of war, he arrived ſafe in Scotland on the 5th of Auguſt. A number of the Highland Chieftains, devoted to his family, immediately flocked to his ſtandard. Marching acroſs the country to Prettonpans, he, on the 21 of October, with an handful of irregular troops, indifferently armed, routed an army under the command of Sir John Cope, conſiſting of 5000 men, well diſciplined, and ſupplied with artillery, who oppoſed him at that place.

A few days after, he advanced to Newcaſtle, to engage an army under the command of General Wade. At his approach, Wade retired. Charles turning aſide to Carliſle, immediately took that town; and on the 16th of December, arrived at Derby, the capital of the county of that name, and at the diſtance of only three days journey from London, where the alarm was now become general.

He had reaſon to expect that he would be joined by a powerful body of the Engliſh attached to his intereſt; but no ſuch junction took place. Henry Benoit, his brother, was to have made a deſcent into England, with a body of 5000 French; but the French did not arrive, nor was there any hope of their arrival. Charles, with his 3400 Highlanders, were ſurrounded by enemies on all hands: On their rear, was Wade at Doncaſter; George II. was on their front, a few miles from London; the Duke of Cumberland at Coventry, with the flower of the Engliſh forces newly arrived from Flanders; the militia of the different counties were under arms. Each of thoſe bodies of forces, taken ſeparately, was thrice the number of the Scots army. In that ſituation their commander called a council of his principal officers, to deliberate on what was moſt proper to be done. Supported by only two voices, he propoſed that they ſhould advance, and that, riſking all in hopes of ſucceſs, they ſhould endeavour to come to an engagement as ſoon as poſſible. A great majority of the council, however, determined for a retreat, which they effected in good order. At Clifton, the advanced guard of the Duke of Cumberland fell upon the rear of the Highlanders, and was repulſed with loſs. They continued their march towards Scotland, unmoleſted. At Falkirk, a ſmall town about twenty miles north-weſt of Edinburgh, they totally defeated the Engliſh army commanded by General Hawley, (the very ſame army which had performed prodigies of valour at Fontenoy), made themſelves maſters of their camp, their whole baggage, and of the military cheſt.

It is the cuſtom of the Scots Highlanders, after obtaining a victory, to return home with their booty, in order to ſhare it with their families. In conſequence of this, Charles found himſelf very ſlenderly attended after this action, which might have had the happieſt conſequences for him, if it had been poſſible for him to avail himſelf of the advantages which it gave him: But, as a conſiderable number of his troops had taken the road to their native hills, in order to wait for their return, he retired with what

what remained towards the Highlands of Scotland. The Engliſh army, conducted by the Duke of Cumberland, followed him by land, while a fleet of tranſports attended them along the coaſt, and ſupplied them with abundance of proviſions of all ſorts.

At Culloden, near Inverneſs, on the 26th of April, Charles marched by night to attack their camp; but day appearing before he could reach it, he led back his troops to the place from which he had ſet out. It being impoſſible for him to retire farther towards the mountains, leſt his army ſhould be obliged to diſperſe for want of ſubſiſtence, and being unable to deſcend again to the low country, the paſſes being occupied by 6000 Heſſians who had come to the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh government, he was under the neceſſity of offering battle before the whole body of his troops were collected and drawn up, part of them being not yet returned from the mountains, and part having gone to repoſe themſelves, after the fatigue of their march during the night. The Engliſh, who were conſiderably ſuperior in numbers, had refreſhed themſelves for two days at Nairne, and, on the day of the battle, had marched only ten miles.

The Highlanders, worn out both by the want of ſleep, and by their march and counter-march during the preceding night, had for ſeveral days been in abſolute want both of pay and proviſions. To add to their misfortunes, diſcord aroſe among the Chieftains of the Clans. Notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, their right wing cut in pieces the foremoſt line of the Engliſh which was oppoſed to it; but being attacked in flank, by a body of troops poſted behind a wall, and the left wing not being able to take a part in the engagement, on account of a moraſs on their front, which they had too raſhly believed paſſable by the infantry, the route became general. After his defeat, the unfortunate Prince wandered about, for ſeveral months in Scotland, always eagerly purſued by detachments of the victorious army. A price had been ſet on his head from the beginning of the invaſion. The ſum of 30,000l. Sterling, offered as a reward to any perſon who ſhould deliver him up, dead or alive, muſt have been a great temptation to the Scots Highlanders, who were in general extremely poor; and yet (ſingular inſtance of diſintereſted fidelity, ſuperior to every eulogium which we can beſtow!) not a ſingle perſon thought either of diſpatching or betraying him; though, during his wandering life, he often found himſelf at the mercy of a claſs of men, whoſe very exiſtence ſeems to be ſcarcely known to princes on the throne.

Eſcaping, however, almoſt miraculouſly, from all the dangers to which he was expoſed, he landed at Roſcou in Brittany, on the 10th of October 1746. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle obliged him to quit France. In 1772, he eſpouſed Louiſa-Maximiliana-Carolina-Emanuella, Princeſs of Stolberg-Gueedern, by whom he had no children. He left one natural daughter, whom he legitimated about three years before his death, and created Ducheſs of Albany.

As to the perſonal qualities of Prince Charles, there was a peculiar dignity in his figure; and as for thoſe of his heart and underſtanding, it affords a ſtrong prejudice in their favour, that he was able to gain the eſteem, nay, even the friendſhip of the celebrated Preſident Monteſquieu, who was fond of his company, and went often to ſee him while he continued at Paris.

Henry-Benoit, younger brother to the deceaſed, is Cardinal and Biſhop of Frescati in Italy. His Eminence has juſt renounced, in a ſolemn manner, all claims to any title or dignity, except thoſe he has hitherto enjoyed. After his death, the direct male-line of the family of Stuart, which is allied to all the Sovereigns of Europe, will be extinct, and the King of Sardinia will then ſucceed to the rights which that family pretends to have to the Crown of England; and Stuart, Earl of Traquair, will ſucceed to thoſe of Grand Seneſchal, or Steward of the kingdom of Scotland. *Gal. Hero.*

A Receipt to deſtroy Beetles.

IF ſome treacle and water be put into a baſon, with ſomething round it for them to aſcend by, ſome hundreds may be deſtroyed by this means. A hedgehog is an inſectiverous animal peculiarly deſtructive to them, and may be kept in cloſets or kitchens with the greateſt ſafety. They moſtly infeſt floors which lie near the ground, and are produced from a rotten ſoil. If lime be ſprinkled under the floors, it will ſtop their progreſs; and if this cannot be contrived, unſlacked lime, mixed with water, muſt be poured into their holes.

FAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 188.]

In the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 20 Mr Vanſittart moved for leave to bring in a bill for reſtraining ſtage-coaches from travelling on Sundays during the hours of divine ſervice. For the aſcertaining of this period, he meant to fix the limitation to the hours of from ten to five; but if gentlemen thought this too long, or too ſhort, they might regulate it as they thought proper. This motion was oppoſed by ſeveral gentlemen, on the ground of inconvenience to travellers at large; and, on a diviſion, it was rejected by a majority of *one*; Ayes 31—Noes 32.

The Houſe then proceeded to ballot for the members to conſtitute the court for the trial of Eaſt-India delinquents, according to the forms of Mr Pitt's India bill.—This ballot takes place annually.

They next went into a committee of ſupply, and, without any debate, voted the ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy, amounting to 1,300,000l.

On Feb. 22. Mr Burke roſe, and obſerved, that, in opening the charges againſt Warren Haſtings, in the high Court of Parliament, he had taken a general hiſtorical view of India; and, noticing the revolution in 1760, he had uſed certain expreſſions which had given offence to ſome gentlemen, who conceived that their characters had been injured by an unfair ſtatement of circumſtances. Wiſhing to give every gentleman ample ſatisfaction, he was ready to enter into an explanation of what had fallen from him on that occaſion. If he had erroneouſly ſtated any particular, he was willing to retract; but if, on explanation, he found no miſ-ſtatement, he would adhere to his former aſſertions. He would, however, defer his explanation until perſons of greater weight than he could pretend to be, were in the Houſe, from whom he might receive inſtructions reſpecting the beſt mode of entering into ſuch explanation.

On March 10. the Houſe went into a committee for taking into conſideration the eſtimates for the houſehold-troops.

The Secretary at War roſe, and ſaid, that when he preſented the army-eſtimates, he had not included in them thoſe of the King's houſehold-troops, becauſe, as he had long ſince informed the Houſe, his Majeſty had at the time under conſideration a plan of reform in thoſe corps, by which it was expected a conſiderable ſaving might be made to the public. He was ſorry that the plan could not be digeſted ſo ſoon as his Majeſty could have wiſhed; and that the intended reform could not take place before the 24th of June next. It would therefore be neceſſary for the committee to vote the pay of all the houſehold-troops from Chriſtmas-day laſt up to Midſummer. After the latter period the two troops of life-guards would be reduced, and be replaced by the grenadier-guards. To the officers the pay would be continued, until they ſhould be provided for in other corps; and to the private gentlemen, who, inſtead of receiving inliſting money, had purchaſed their ſituations, it would be but juſt to make compenſation. It was his Majeſty's intention that the two Colonels of the troops to be reduced, ſhould receive 1200l. a-year for life; but a vacancy having lately happened in a regiment of dragoons (by the death of Gen. Carpenter) one of the two Colonels would be appointed to fill it up; and thus the 1200l. he muſt otherwiſe have received, would be ſaved to the nation. The other Colonel, who was far above all pecuniary conſideration, and had nothing ſo much at heart as the good of the ſervice, had generouſly refuſed to accept the 1200l. a-year, and requeſted that this ſum might make part of the ſaving which was to ariſe from the reform. [We underſtand that this public-ſpirited Colonel was the Duke of Northumberland.] The Secretary at War ſaid, that the ſaving to the public by the reform would amount at firſt to between 11,000l. and 12,000l. a-year; but when the officers of the corps to be reduced ſhould have been otherwiſe provided for in the army, or ſhould drop off by death, the ſaving would then amount to about 24,000l. per annum. This ſaving, however, could not be expected this year: on the contrary, this year's expence would be much greater than that of any former year; but then it would be made greater by what would never occur again; and particularly by the ſum of 28,000l. which he ſhould propoſe it to the committee to vote, as a compenſation to the private gentlemen of the troops that were to be reduced, for the ſums with which they had purchaſed their ſituations. He concluded by moving for the full eſtabliſhment of the 715 men, officers included, of the four

four troops of horſe and grenadier-guards up to Midſummer day—after which time he ſaid, one half of their eſtabliſhment would be reduced. He alſo moved for the compenſations, &c. But before he ſat down, he remarked, that much had been ſaid of late on the ſubject of patronage:—This reduction propoſed by his Majeſty was a proof that the extenſion of patronage was not a favourite object with his government; for his Majeſty might have made a conſiderable ſaving to the nation, and yet preſerved the patronage, by reducing the privates, and keeping up the eſtabliſhment of the officers.——All the ſums moved for by the Secretary at War were voted without any debate.

Mr Burgeſs, March 10. roſe to make his promiſed motion for leave to bring in a bill to prevent oppreſſive arreſts, to give better ſecurity to the creditor, to regulate the goals of this kingdom, &c. This motion he introduced with ſome pertinent remarks on the ſubject. He ſtated, that ſo many abuſes prevailed with regard to arreſts, as to render ſome new regulations neceſſary for the benefit of the public. The practice of arreſting was now become ſo general, and was ſo frequently uſed as an engine of fraud and oppreſſion, that no gentleman, he believed, would oppoſe an attempt to ſubject it to ſtrict regulations. It had been calculated, that there were about 3,000 perſons confined for debt in the goals of England; and that the number of perſons who had taken refuge in foreign countries from the demands of their creditors amounted to about 6000. The improvement of the laws of arreſt would not only leſſen the number of impriſoned debtors, but would in all probability be the means of preventing ſo many emigrations on account of debt.—Many abuſes alſo exiſted in the interior government of the gaols, againſt which the bill now moved for would provide a remedy. The exorbitance of fees charged to the priſoners had ariſen to ſo alarming a pitch, that a ſpeedy regulation in that particular was very deſirable.—The motion was agreed to.

Mr Ladbroke brought in a bill for enabling his Majeſty to grant a new licence to the proprietors of Sadler's Wells, which was read a firſt time; and on the queſtion being put, that it be read a ſecond time,

Mr Sheridan roſe, and cenſured the application of the proprietors of Sadler's Wells as improper. For it appeared, he ſaid, that they were ſoliciting a monopoly, for granting which he ſaw not the leaſt reaſonable ground. They had pretended, that the managers of the winter theatres had threatened to bring actions againſt them, for ſeveral performances which they had exhibited for ſome time paſt, and which were illegal in the ſtrict letter of the law. That this matter might be further inquired into, and counſel heard at the bar, he moved that this bill be read a ſecond time on April 4. which was carried.

In a committee on the mutiny-bill, the Hon Mr Luttrel moved, as an amendment to the clauſe relating to the artillery, that the new corps of engineers be made ſubject to military law, which was oppoſed by Mr Sheridan and Mr Courtney—but carried.

Next day the report of the committee on the mutiny-bill having been brought up, Mr Sheridan renewed his oppoſition to the principle of extending military law to artificers, becauſe if it was once introduced none could tell where it would ſtop. He obſerved that it was rather ſingular that it ſhould be attempted at the particular time when we were in profound peace, ſtrengthened by alliances on the continent, and ſtill more ſo by the inability of our natural enemy to diſturb our tranquillity.

Mr Sheridan was ſupported in his oppoſition by Sir William Moleſworth and Mr Huſſey, who expreſſed their apprehenſions, that if the proviſions of the mutiny-act were once extended to the artificers in the ordnance department, they would by degrees reach other bodies of men, and with them the influence of the crown would be extended. Sir William ſaid, he would guard againſt ſuch an extenſion, by oppoſing the attempt *in limine*; the meaſure was now on the firſt round on the ladder, and would in time aſcend to the top, if not reſiſted at the outſet.

Mr Pitt ſaid, that the danger ſo much apprehended did not exiſt: for what might very well apply to artificers belonging to the Train of Artillery, might be very inapplicable to workmen in any other department. The ground on which it was propoſed that theſe artificers ſhould be enliſted was, that the work in which they were to be employed, would be done better and cheaper, than it would be,

be, if the perſons engaged in it were not to be under military law.

Mr Pelham thought that œconomy ought to be no object, in a caſe in which the conſtitution might be injured. Nay, this very œconomy was with him a ſtrong objection to the preſent meaſure; for he was afraid that the Houſe might hereafter be deluded to adopt the odious and reprobated plan of fortifications, by having it repreſented to them, that by means of theſe artificers, the fortifications could be completed at leſs expence to the public, than had been ſtated in former eſtimates.

Mr Steele ſaid, that if the miniſter had not been ſcrupulouſly jealous on this ſubject, he might have been able to extend the proviſions of the bill to theſe artificers, under the general deſcription of "perſons belonging to the artillery." He might alſo have cauſed perſons inliſted in the train to act as artificers, and then undoubtedly they would have been, without a queſtion, ſubject to military law.

Captain Luttrel inſiſted this corps of artificers would be very uſeful; at Gibraltar, where a ſimilar body had been kept up during the ſiege, they had been of infinite uſe; when our troops had, *en ſortie*, poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome of the enemy's works, they could not deſtroy them, till they had ſent back to the garriſon for the corps of artificers, and then the works were ſoon demoliſhed.

The Houſe at laſt divided upon the queſtion of agreeing to the part of the bill for ſubjecting the artificers to military law. The queſtion paſſed in the affirmative, by a majority of 47. Ayes 114; Noes 67. The reſt of the report was agreed to without a diviſion.

The bill was read a third time, March 13. (objections ſtill being made to the artificers clauſe), and paſſed.

Mr Fox, in a ſhort ſpeech, moved for leave to bring in a bill for a repeal of the ſhop-tax, which after ſome debate was negatived; Ayes, for the repeal, 98, againſt it 141.

On March 18. Sir John Sinclair roſe to make his promiſed motion, reſpecting the parliamentary repreſentation of the counties of North Britain. So much difference of opinion prevailed on the conſtruction of the ſeveral acts of parliament for the regulation of the Scots elections, that it had been deemed adviſable to apply to the Houſe on the occaſion. The deciſions of the courts of law in Scotland, on conteſted points relative to elections, had been various and contradictory. He was, therefore, juſtified in the motion he would now make, that a ſpecial committee be appointed to take into conſideration the laws now in being for regulating the elections for the Scots counties; and that they make a report of their proceedings to the Houſe.

Sir William Cunnyngham ſaid, that he would defer his remarks on the ſubject till after the report of the propoſed committee ſhould have been received.—Sir John's motion was then unanimouſly agreed to.

Mr Baſtard roſe to move for the production of certain papers. He ſaid, he ſhould poſtpone till a future day, the bringing up of a petition from ſuch captains in the royal navy, as had been ſuperſeded in the late promotions.

His firſt motion was, that there be laid before the Houſe, a copy of the appointment of thoſe captains in his Majeſty's navy, ſeniors to Captain Richard Bathwaite, who were included in, or affected by the late promotion of flag-officers.

His ſecond was, that copies be laid before the Houſe of all ſentences of courts martial, or other cenſures (if any ſuch there be) reflecting on the conduct of the Captains Blume, Laforey, Balfour, &c. Theſe motions after a ſhort converſation were agreed to.

The third motion was, that a copy be laid before the Houſe of the order of Council relating to naval promotions.

Mr Pitt thought, that before the queſtion was put on this motion, it would be proper to move for the production of a copy of the memorial of the Admiralty in March 1746, reſpecting the ſuperannuation of the officers of the navy.

The motion for this memorial was agreed to; as was alſo the motion concerning the order of Council.

On April 7. Gen. Burgoyne moved, that the copies of the reports made by the officers who reviewed the regiments for India, as alſo of the embarkation returns, be laid before the Houſe. Ordered.—He then moved, That copies of his Majeſty's inſtructions relative to the brevet rank of officers in India be laid before the Houſe.

Mr Pitt ſaid, on a ſubject of ſo delicate a nature he ſhould oppoſe the motion, unleſs

unleſs ſome ſufficient reaſon was given for the production of the papers moved for.—The queſtion was negatived without a diviſion.

The Houſe went into a committee of ſupply, and without any debate voted the extraordinaries of the army to a conſiderable amount. One of the ſums voted on this occaſion exceeded 400,000l.

April 8. On the motion for agreeing to the reſolution of granting 173,833l. 1s. 9d. for the in and out penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital, Sir James Johnſtone roſe, not, he ſaid, to oppoſe the motion, but to draw the attention of the Houſe to the ſum voted, and the number of perſons to receive the ſame. He ſtated, that, according to the preſent mode of paying the penſioners, every in penſioner coſt government near 60l. per ann. and every out penſioner above 30l. He conceived ſome more œconomical mode might be deviſed, which at the ſame time would be by no means injurious to the penſioners.

On the motion to agree with the reſolution of granting 480,058l. 3s. 4d. for defraying the expences of the land-forces, Sir Grey Cooper ſaid, that before he agreed to that reſolution, he begged leave to ſay a few words to the Rt Hon. the Secretary at War. He obſerved, that the future probable expence of victualling, and of the contingent and extraordinary expences of the army at home and abroad for one year, is eſtimated, in the total, at 261,365l. The account of the extraordinaries of the army for 1787 amounts to 480,000l. He wiſhed to be informed what events have happened that have traverſed and diſturbed theſe calculations, which (till they are fully explained, and their errors accounted for) bear the appearance of an intention to delude the public by the falſe lights of plans of œconomy, which thoſe who held them out know could not be carried into execution and effect.

The Secretary at War and Mr Steele defended the eſtimate, the exceſs of which had been occaſioned by temporary circumſtances, and by the great quantities of proviſions which the iſlands had been forced to be ſupplied with by commiſſion, on account of the failure of the proviſion contract.

Mr Steele, April 10. reported the following reſolutions from the committee of ſupply, viz. That 58451. 6s. be granted for defraying the charge of the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia:—4300l. for New Brunſwick:—1900l. for St John: and 1182l. 10s. to the governor of the Bahama iſlands; which were agreed to.

On April 16. Sir G. Elliot gave notice that he would on Friday ſe'nnight take the ſenſe of the Houſe on the firſt article of the charge againſt Sir Elijah Impey.

The Houſe then went into a committee to hear evidence upon the ſaid charge.

Mr Francis then offered to the committee, in writing, the account he had drawn up, founded on the inſinuations thrown out againſt him by Sir Elijah Impey in his defence at the bar. That gentleman, he ſaid, had been ſaid to have acted prudently in not having given in a *written* defence, and Mr Haſtings had been taxed with imprudence, becauſe he had committed his defence to writing: however, he would, he ſaid, follow the unwiſe example, and deliver this his written defence to the committee.

Upon this a converſation took place, in which it appeared to be the ſenſe of the committee, that it were better to take oral evidence from Mr Francis than this written one, becauſe in the latter there might be much extraneous matter, quite foreign to the ſubject; but if a queſtion tending to ſuch matter ſhould be put to a witneſs giving parole evidence, it might be ſtopped. It was agreed therefore on this ground, with many compliments, however, on account of his manly openneſs, that the paper tendered by Mr Francis ſhould not be received. That gentleman then underwent a long examination relative to Nunducomar.

The order of the day, April 17. for the ſecond reading of Mr Gilbert's bill, for the better ſupport and government of the parochial poor, being read, Mr Gilbert moved the reading of it immediately a ſecond time.

Mr Young, Mr Drake, and Mr Beaufoy oppoſed this motion; all however paying many handſome compliments to the framer of it, for his humanity and good intentions; but a bill which in every pariſh would ſubſtitute a ſet of trading juſtices in the room of reſpectable county magiſtrates, which would multiply officers, and by the erection of buildings, committee-rooms, &c. convert into a job what was meant as a public good, which would create a new national debt by the powers to be veſted in commiſſioners for mortgaging the

the Poor's rates for four years, and which would probably raiſe thoſe rates in half a century to near 12,000,000l. ought, they ſaid, not to be ſent to a committee; as no modification could make that good, which was ſo objectionable in principle.—Mr Young moved, that it be put off to that day three months.

Mr Gilbert roſe to oppoſe the amendment. He was amazed that any oppoſition ſhould be made to the ſecond reading of a bill to which the Houſe had before apparently given their conſtant countenance. He intreated the Houſe not to object to the bill in the preſent ſtage unheard, but to permit it to go into a committee, where he hoped it would meet with the aſſiſtance of every gentleman: and if at preſent it was not a perfect bill, it might be rendered ſo in the committee; a report might afterwards be made, which might be printed and circulated through the country previous to the bill being paſſed into a law; and he ſhould wiſh it to be conſidered by meetings in every county, aſſembled by the ſheriff. By ſuch a mode, the Houſe would gain the general opinion of the country at large, which would be a very deſirable information. After a few other obſervations, and declaring that the bill would cauſe an immenſe ſaving to the public, he concluded by intreating the Houſe, not in a haſty manner to reject a bill of ſuch great national importance, but ſuffer it to go to a committee, where any exceptionable part might be amended.

On putting the queſtion for Mr Gilbert's motion, there appeared, Ayes 10. —Noes 44—Majority 34.

The amendment propoſed by Mr Young was then carried without a diviſion: thus the bill is loſt for this ſeſſion.

On April 18. Mr Baſtard ſaid, that notwithſtanding the defeats he had experienced in the rejection of the motions he had made on the naval promotion, he was ſo convinced of the juſtice of his cauſe, that he would never abandon, but would bring it forward day after day unleſs he ſhould receive the expreſs injunction of the Houſe to let it reſt. When he propoſed an addreſs to the King on this ſubject, he thought ſuch a mode the moſt gentle with reſpect to the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty; but ſince he had been over-ruled by the Houſe, he now would take another way; he therefore moved, "That it be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe to inquire into the conduct of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty in the late promotion of Admirals."

Mr Edwards ſeconded the motion.

Sir George Howard ſupported the meaſure propoſed by Mr Baſtard; he thought it no more than an act of juſtice to the very reſpectable and gallant officers who had been overlooked in the promotion, and who, in his opinion, were not more injured by that circumſtance of neglect and injuſtice, than was the public ſervice itſelf.

Mr Pitt enforced what he had ſaid on former occaſions, that though parliament had an undoubted right to inquire into all abuſes, and to controul the executive government, whenever it ſhould be found to have abuſed its power, yet an interference with it, on the part of parliament, except to remedy abuſes or prevent them, was not warranted by the conſtitution. The executive government was found, in all its acts, to conſider the public good, and if in purſuing that, ſome partial inconvenience to individuals ſhould occur, it could not be deemed an abuſe of power, and therefore ought not to be made a ground for parliamentary inquiry; and conſequently, unleſs it could be made to appear, that in the ſelection of officers for promotion to flags, the Admiralty Board had conſulted the gratification of private diſlike, or of caprice, rather than juſtice, and the good of the ſervice, the motion ought not to be preſſed upon the Houſe; but if it was preſſed, it ought, upon a queſtion, to be rejected.

Mr Fox admitting the principles laid down by Mr Pitt as ſtrictly parliamentary and conſtitutional, undertook to prove that the inquiry ought to go on, not becauſe the Houſe ought to controul the executive government in every or any act founded on found diſcretion, but becauſe the Board of Admiralty had abuſed their truſt, by acting from caprice and partiality, and making the power and diſcretion given to them by the conſtitution, the inſtruments of injuſtice and oppreſſion.

Several other gentlemen took part in the debate.

At laſt, when the Speaker put the queſtion, the Houſe divided, and there appeared—For the motion 133,—Againſt it 150. Majority againſt the motion 17.

Mr Baſtard gave notice that he would again bring forward this buſineſs in another ſhape.

Trial of Mr Haſtings continued. p. 194.

FOURTEENTH DAY. *Tueſday, April* 15.

Second Charge, relative to the BEGUMS, *or* PRINCESSES *of* OUDE.

THE court being ſeated, Mr Adam informed their Lordſhips, that he was commanded by the Commons to lay before them the particulars of the ſecond article of impeachment againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Conſcious as he was of his want of abilities to diſcharge ſo arduous a taſk, he had not preſumed to ſolicit it; it was aſſigned to him by thoſe whoſe commands it was his duty to obey; and though ſo ſplendid a diſplay of talents had been made elſewhere upon the ſame ſubject, as might frighten any man from purſuing it, yet relying upon the indulgence of the court, he would venture, in obedience to his orders, to enter upon the ſubject, in treating of which he had the goodneſs of his cauſe and his zeal only to ſupport him.

The various articles of the ſecond charge might be reduced under nine or ten heads, containing as many general poſitions, and the grounds of allegations of guilt againſt the priſoner—Firſt, that Oude was a great, rich, and flouriſhing country—that the Begums, the mother and grandmother of the reigning Nabob of Oude, were ladies of high birth and quality—that they were legally in poſſeſſion of great eſtates, both real and perſonal—that the property of them was legally veſted in theſe Princeſſes—that the Eaſt-India Company had guaranteed the poſſeſſion of them—that it was the bounden duty of Mr Haſtings to maintain the Princeſſes in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their property ſo guaranteed—that, on the contrary, he had invaded it, and even compelled their own neareſt relation to ſpoil them of it—that, with his knowledge, the Princeſſes and their families were treated with the greateſt indignity, and reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs—that, for the purpoſe of giving a colour to his own unwarrantable proceedings, he had, by means of affidavits taken by the Chief Judge of India, Sir Elijah Impey, to the great diſcredit of juſtice, and of his ſituation, ſlandered the Begums, as the abettors of the rebellion of Cheyt Sing, &c.—and finally, his motives in the whole of the proceedings relative to the country of Oude, were founded in avarice and corruption.

Upon theſe different heads, he begged leave to ſtate to their Lordſhips the different obſervations that occurred to him, and which, he truſted, would place the guilt of the priſoner in ſuch a point of view, that judges of infinitely leſs diſcernment than their Lordſhips poſſeſſed could not but be ſtruck with it.

That Oude was a country of conſiderable extent, would appear from this fact, with which their Lordſhips were well acquainted; that it was in length 360 miles, and in breadth 180; ſo that it was nearly as long as England, and as broad as this kingdom, from the iſle of Angleſea to the mouth of the Humber: it exceeded Ireland in length by 70 miles, and was rather broader than any part of that iſland. It was wealthy, becauſe it produced in ſome parts various articles for trade and manufactures, which were carried on to a very conſiderable extent; and in other parts it was rich in tillage. Before its connexion with the Eaſt-India Company, it was able to defray the expences of all its eſtabliſhments, without letting any run into arrear; and the ſize of thoſe eſtabliſhments might be collected from this, that when a reduction in the army took place in Oude, the number of men ſtill kept in pay amounted to 36,000 rank and file.

Thus was the country rich and flouriſhing, while the Provinces were fewer in number than they afterwards became by the acceſſion of Douab, and the conqueſt of Rohilcund, or the country of the Rohillas; but this increaſe of dominion did not bring increaſe of wealth to the Nabob of Oude; on the contrary, his finances fell into diſorder, he became aſtoniſhingly embarraſſed, and his country was ruined

The origin of his connexion with the Engliſh was the Rohilla war. That war the Houſe of Commons in its wiſdom had not thought proper to make the ground of a charge againſt the priſoner, and therefore he would not urge it againſt him as ſuch: but he muſt make mention of it, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the origin of our connexion with the Nabob Vizier. When Sujah ul Dowlah formed the deſign of adding Rohilcund to his dominion, he entered into a treaty with Mr Haſtings for the avowed purpoſe of *exterminating* the Rohillas; and the price of our aſſiſtance was ſtipulated at 40 lacks of rupees, or 400,000*l*. The ſun that ſaw the beginning and completion

completion of this infamous bargain had riſen in *avarice*; its meridian was in *cruelty*, and its ſetting in *blood*. From ſuch a connexion nothing good could be expected; and accordingly from that day forward the Vizier began to run into debts, which daily increaſed, but were never ſuffered to diminiſh. His embarraſſments diſabled him from fulfilling his pecuniary engagements with the Engliſh, and gave them a pretence for meddling with the internal government of his country, and reducing him, as it were, to a cypher. Such was the actual ſtate of that prince and his territory.

The Princeſſes of Oude, as he had ſtated before, were ladies of high birth and quality. The elder Begum, or grandmother of the reigning prince, was the daughter of a perſon of ancient and illuſtrious lineage, who was of ſufficient power and conſequence to be able to diſpute the high office of Vizier of the Mogul empire with the Nizam of the Carnatic, and was at laſt honoured by the Great Mogul with the title and office of *Captain-General of the Empire*. Her father gave her in marriage to Sufter Jung, a man of very noble birth, who left to his ſon Sujah ul Dowlah the dignity of Vizier, and from him it deſcended to Aſoph ul Dowlah, Sujah's ſon, who now reigns over the territories of Oude. The younger Begum, or princeſs's mother, was not of birth ſo illuſtrious as the former, but ſtill ſhe was nobly born, and became the wife of Sujah ul Dowlah, and bore to him the reigning Nabob Vizier.—From this ſhort hiſtory it appeared, that theſe ladies were of high rank, and intitled to great reſpect, and to great eſtabliſhments. They accordingly enjoyed both.—That the eſtates which they poſſeſſed belonged to them in *propriety*, and were not held by them in truſt, ſhould, Mr Adam ſaid, be proved to the entire ſatisfaction of their Lordſhips. The bare *poſſeſſion* of the perſonal eſtates or treaſures which they had in their palaces, was a proof of the propriety; for as thoſe treaſures were depoſited in the Zenana, or palace ſacred to the reſidence of the ladies of the court, it was impoſſible that, according to the law of the country, any human creature of the *male* kind, except a huſband, ſon, or brother, could ſet his foot within the gates of it: No compulſory proceſs, therefore, could be ſerved or executed in the Zenana, and no one could enter it to take away the treaſure. Would not then their Lordſhips admit, that the treaſure which no one could take from them was really the property of the princeſſes? But the proof of the property did not reſt upon theſe points only, ſtrong as it was. By the laws of the Koran, the Nabob was not reſtrained from giving eſtates, both real and perſonal, in full property, to his mother and grandmother; and what one Nabob had given, another was pleaſed to confirm.—The younger princeſs had lent her ſon 26 lacks of rupees, for which he gave her his bonds: here was *evidentia rei* that the money ſo lent was not the property of the borrower, but of the lender; for no man borrows his own money, and binds himſelf to repay it. The Nabob's affairs growing ſtill more and more embarraſſed, that prince was ſtill preſſing his mother for money, and laying claim to part of her treaſures, as the property of the crown, which his deceaſed father could not will away. His mother, to relieve his diſtreſſes, and to ſecure to herſelf the peaceable enjoyment of a part, at leaſt, of her fortune, entered into a treaty with her ſon, to which the Engliſh were parties and guarantees; for without their guarantee ſhe would conclude nothing. By this treaty ſhe agreed to cancel her ſon's bond for the 26 lacks ſhe had already lent, and further, to pay 30 lacks more, or 300,000l. making in the whole 560,000l. Sterling. In conſideration of this immenſe ſum given to the Nabob, that prince releaſed all claim to the landed and remaining part of the perſonal eſtates left by his father, Sujah ul Dowlah, to the princeſs his widow. The full enjoyment and poſſeſſion of the eſtates ſo confirmed to the Begum, by the Nabob her ſon, were guaranteed to her by Mr Haſtings. Whatever, therefore, might have been her title to this property before, her right under this treaty and this guarantee became as legal, as ſtrong, and as binding, as the laws of India and the laws of nations could poſſibly make it.—The property of the elder Begum, or princeſs, grandmother to the Nabob, ſtood exactly in a ſimilar predicament, and on a ſimilar foundation. She enjoyed her eſtates under a ſolemn treaty, and a ſolemn guarantee on the part of the Engliſh government. But nothing legal, nothing ſacred, could reſiſt the lawleſs rapacity of Mr Haſtings, as theſe princeſſes ſoon experienced.

As the repreſentative of the government that had guaranteed the treaties which

which ſecured to theſe ladies their property it was his duty to interpoſe his authority and influence in their behalf, if any attempt was made to ſpoil them of their fortune, in violation of the treaties: as a man, he was bound by every obligation of friendſhip and generoſity to be the declared protector of the younger princeſs: that lady, in a letter which ſhe wrote to him, and which would not diſcredit the genius of an Eliſabeth, or the abilities of a Cecil, ſtated, that when Sujah ul Dowlah was in his laſt moments, ſhe approached his bed, and lamenting the misfortunes which were likely to befal her and his young children, who were going to be deprived of their only ſupport, he bid her not to afflict herſelf ſo much for his loſs; he would leave her a generous and firm friend and ſupporter in the perſon of Mr Haſtings, who would be a father to his children. This letter was written at a time when her ſon Aſoph ul Dowlah was endeavouring to ſpoil her and his grandmother of their property. Mr Haſtings was moved at the peruſal of it, and wrote to the Nabob in behalf of his parents. In this letter he was clear and explicit upon the obligation that children were under to honour and reſpect their parents, and the duty which nature itſelf dictated to all relations, to love and aſſiſt one another: that duty, he ſaid, was enjoined, not merely by the laws of this or that country, but by thoſe of all nations; it was proclaimed by the voice of nature itſelf. Here Mr Adam obſerved, that when Mr Haſtings was ſpeaking the language of nature, no man could ſpeak it more forcibly, or deliver it more intelligibly; but when he was endeavouring to palliate actions of his own, which the laws neither of God nor man could warrant, his ſtyle was ambiguous, and his language obſcure, ſetting all fair conſtruction at defiance, under the ſhew of ſplendid high-ſounding but unmeaning diction. When the priſoner wrote that letter, had he changed his nature? or could the man who afterwards compelled the ſon to become his inſtrument to rob his parents, have dictated ſo humane a letter? Pards bred pards, tygers begat tygers, and the dove never was hatched under the vulture's wing: nature might ſleep for a while, but muſt be nature ſtill: and therefore, though the priſoner had for a time put on the ſemblance, and adopted the language of humanity, it was only for a time; he ſoon threw off the maſk, and diſplayed the ſame horrid diſpoſition that dictated the treaty for the extermination of the Rohillas, and the ſame barbarity that marked the progreſs of that abominable war.

Mr Haſtings expected that the country of Oude, exhauſted as it was by the immenſe fortunes that had found their way from it into Great Britain, by the extravagant military eſtabliſhments that were kept up in it, and by the ſubſidies paid to the Company, ſhould be as full of wealth and reſources as it was before its connection with the Engliſh, when its revenue, excluſive of that of the Douab and Rohilcund, exceeded three crores, or three millions Sterling, a year. That revenue, when the Nabob's dominions were leſs extenſive, defrayed all the expences of government, and the ſtate was not a rupee in debt: but ſuch had been the drain of wealth from Oude after its connexion with the Company, that though the produce of the Douab and of Rohilcund was by the conqueſt of thoſe countries added to the revenue of Oude, the whole was inſufficient to the charge of its eſtabliſhments, and the Nabob was plunged in debt, from which he ſaw no reſource of extricating himſelf: but Mr Haſtings, more quick-ſighted, or leſs ſcrupulous than the prince, ſaw a great reſource in the real and perſonal eſtates of the Begums, and inſinuated to him, that if he would ſeize them, he would be able to relieve himſelf from his embarraſſments, and pay off a conſiderable part of his debt to the Company. The Nabob was ſhocked at the inſinuation; as *a ſon*, he felt a degree of horror at the idea of becoming the plunderer of his parents; and as a *man of honour*, he could not bring himſelf to violate a treaty which he himſelf had made, and confirmed with an oath, and for which the princeſſes had given a valuable conſideration. The ſentiments of that prince on the occaſion were very ſtrongly expreſſed by Mr Middleton, the Engliſh Reſident at his court, in a letter from Lucknow, dated the 6th of December 1781; in another, dated the following day; and in a third, dated the 9th of the ſame month.—[Extracts from theſe letters were read.]

Thus their Lordſhips would ſee, that though this prince had a regard for his character as a ſon, a man, and a prince, and felt a horror at the idea of violating an oath, Mr Haſtings was above all ſuch trifles of conſideration, and was not ſatisfied till he forced this unfortunate prince to break through all the ties of nature and religion,

ligion, and rob thoſe of the means of ſupporting life from whom he derived his exiſtence.

In the remaining part of Mr Adam's ſpeech, he ſtated the hardſhips and diſtreſs which the other children and wives of his father were made to endure by the Nabob. Such was their want of food, the princeſſes, who had hitherto ſupported them being plundered, that the brothers of the Nabob begged that they might be ſuffered to go forth into the world, to earn their bread by their daily labour, and the women, who in India think the ſight of a man, not their huſband or near relation, a downright pollution, expiable only by death, were become ſo outrageous for food, that they forced their way out of the Zenana, but were beat back with bludgeons by the ſepoys.

He could not ſay that all theſe cruelties were committed by the expreſs order of Mr Haſtings; but they were perpetrated by the order of the Engliſh Reſident, who was the mere creature of Mr Haſtings, who acted under his authority, and who, with the knowledge of the Governor-General, had engroſſed the adminiſtration of every department in the ſtate of Oude, civil, military, judicial, and of finance, and left the Nabob but a ſhadow of power: he knew alſo, that when all theſe particulars were afterwards communicated to Mr Haſtings, he did not take one ſingle ſtep towards puniſhing thoſe who had acted with ſo much barbarity.

In the narrative which Mr Haſtings drew of this whole tranſaction, he had falſified dates, in order to impute guilt to the Begums, which could not be imputed to them if the true dates were ſet down.

While the latter aſſertion was made by Mr Adam, that temper which had marked, and ſo meritoriouſly marked, the deportment of Mr Haſtings, left him for a moment, and acroſs his box, to a gentleman in it, he whiſpered, "that the aſſertion was falſe!"—At theſe words Mr Adam grew more impetuous.

"What, ſaid he, ſhall I hear, my Lords, and bear, that my aſſertion ſhall be contradicted? Shall I, who ſtand here as the delegated Manager of the Commons, be told that I am advancing what is untrue? In the ſituation in which I ſtand—and from that degraded man at your bar, loaded with crimes, and groaning under his enormities—I will not bear it.—To your Lordſhips I appeal for protection!"—[Here various perſons in the Court roſe up—and a brother Manager touching Mr Adam, he recovered himſelf, and went on more calmly.]—"No, my Lords, my aſſertions will prove to be true: I will trace the guilt of Mr Haſtings—from the firſt attempts at expedience—from the trial of a meaſure, and the fear of its failure, to the joy at its execution, and the triumph at its ſucceſs:—I will ſhew him to you, falſifying his truſt—defrauding the Eaſt-India Company:—I will prove him guilty of forgery and murder!"——Mr Haſtings no longer ſhewed any emotion.

After various quotations from Latin authors, by which Mr Adam attempted to enforce his ſpeech, and which he quoted and intermixed ſo rapidly with Engliſh, that it was almoſt impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the "dead from the living," he proceeded to that part of the Begum Charge which brought in the name of Sir Elijah Impey.

"If I reſpect the law, ſaid Mr Adam, of which I am a member; if I revere its doctrines, or am proud of the profeſſion—how muſt I, and how muſt every lover of the laws or conſtitution around me, feel, when we reflect upon ſuch a man—ſuch a lawyer, and ſuch a being in the character of a Judge, as is Sir Elijah Impey! throwing aſide the unſullied ermine, and the ſacred dignity of his profeſſion, to go on the common errands of a commiſſioner; to take the affidavit of every man who would make one; and thus, on *ex parte* evidence, ſworn with ſuch ſpeed as left truth out of the queſtion—and given in a corner—in the houſe of Mr Middleton, where every thing that can create ſuſpicion might be expected to be found—thus to deſtroy theſe wretched Begums!"

After ſpeaking three hours and a quarter, Mr Adam drew towards the concluſion, which he pointed as follows:

"If what once drew attention at this bar, in the perſon of Lord Lovat: if then—the ſame ſummary mode of proceeding which Mr Haſtings choſe in India, had been adopted—what would your Lordſhips have thought—or what would future times have ſaid of our memories?—If that Lord Lovat, inſtead of his having been brought to a fair and honourable trial, had been inſtantly deſtroyed by his conqueror—the great Duke of Cumberland—would not your Lordſhips, with one voice, have pronounced it unneceſſary and inhuman deſtruction? Not leſs ſo was the conduct

of

of Mr Haſtings againſt the Princeſſes of Oude:—unfortunate in having no law but the will of their conqueror:—and whoſe will had no feeling for its guide!"

"At the cloſe of his own written defence," ſaid Mr Adam, "Mr Haſtings has taken up an addreſs ſimilar to that of the Earl of Strafford:—He tells you, that he was ſent young to India, and almoſt unacquainted with its nature and its manners:—that in the moſt trying ſituations, he was forced to be his own Guide; his own Politician; his own General; his own Divine; and his own Judge! That in duties ſo numerous and ſo complicated, the beſt abilities might err: his talents have not that boaſt; and therefore ſhould his errors, if ſuch were found, meet the pardon of his country!

If a plea ſimilar to the Earl of Strafford be taken up by Mr Haſtings then will I adopt the anſwer of one of the greateſt men this nation has ever had to boaſt—I mean Mr Pym. He ſays, and with juſtice he urges it, We aſk not for preternatural abilities, nor expect them: but here, there is tranſgreſſion againſt every rule: The light of Nature: The light of Reaſon: The light of common Humanity: all might have led him into a better path; but wilfully, he chote to ſtray from the ſafe road, and if danger ſhould await him, it is his own ſeeking."

Mr Adam then addreſſed himſelf to the Lords, and adjured them, in the different capacities of Judges, Fathers, Sons, Peers, Engliſhmen, and Men, to find Mr Haſtings guilty.

FIFTEENTH DAY. *Wedneſday, April 16.*

Mr Pelham made ſome obſervations upon the anſwer delivered by Mr Haſtings to the ſecond charge, in a ſpeech which took him three hours in delivering. After which Major Scott was called in and examined. The printed anſwer to this charge was ſhown to the Major, to prove it was written by Mr Haſtings.—The evidence however went to prove that the anſwer was written by Mr Halhed; that to every charge except two, the anſwers were ſupplied by various friends of Mr Haſtings, viz. Mr Shore, Mr D. Anderſon, Major Gilpin, Mr Barber, Mr Middleton, Mr Martin, Mr Benn, and Major Scott himſelf; the anſwers to the Rohilla war and the King's tribute, being the queſtions thought to bear the moſt ſtreſs, were anſwered by Mr Haſtings himſelf, to theſe he added the general introduction.

Mr Burke made ſome obſervations on the defence delivered in by Mr Haſtings as his own. He declared, "he now knew not what to call it:—whether his legitimate or his natural child:—whether it was his by adoption; or whether it had been *tied at his knocker*, and fathered by him out of charity!"

The 16th, 25th, and intervening days were taken up in the examination of witneſſes and the reading of written evidence. The witneſſes examined were, Mr Holt, Major Brown, Mr Goring, Mr Stables, Mr Middleton, Mr Purling, Major Scott, and Sir Elijah Impey.

Sir Elijah, when under examination, conceiving that ſomewhat had gone by inſinuation againſt his teſtimony, made the following obſervation upon it: "My Lords, I truſt it is underſtood, that I ſtand here a *voluntary witneſs*. In my teſtimony, I am upon oath; I ſpeak to the beſt of my recollection; and I have a character to ſupport.—That character the Hon. Managers ſhall not take away, even by *inſinuation*; and I truſt, when I uſe this language, your Lordſhips will ſupport me.—I might heſitate to anſwer;—but ſuch heſitation I diſdain: I will ſpeak *freely* and *fairly*; but I will not have words PUT *into my mouth*, which I *have not uttered*—No man ſhall inſinuate that I am guilty of ſpeaking falſely, till he can prove that I do ſo!" The Lords univerſally nodded approbation. At the concluſion of his evidence, Sir Elijah uſed the following words: "It has been objected to me as a crime, my Lords, that I ſtepped out of my official line, in the buſineſs of the affidavits; that I acted as the ſecretary of Mr Haſtings. I did do ſo. But I truſt it is not in one ſolitary inſtance that I have done more than mere duty might require. The records of the Eaſt India Company; the minutes of the Houſe of Commons; the recollection of various inhabitants of India—all, all, I truſt, will prove that I never have been wanting to what I held was the ſervice of my country. I have ſtaid, when perſonal ſafety might have whiſpered "there is no occaſion for your delay!" I have gone forth—when individual eaſe might have ſaid—"Stay at home!" I have adviſed, when I might coldly have denied my advice. But I thank God, recollection does not raiſe a bluſh at the part I took; and what I then did, I am not now aſhamed to mention!"

On the 25th day of the trial, being May 8. the court adjourned till May 20.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Defence of Uſury; ſhewing the Impolicy of the preſent legal Reſtraints on the Terms of pecuniary Bargains. In a Series of Letters to a Friend. To which is added a Letter to Adam Smith, LL. D. on the Diſcouragement oppoſed by the above Reſtraints to the Progreſs of inventive Induſtry. By Jeremy Bentham, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq. 8vo. 3 *s.* 6 *d.* Payne.

THE preſent age is not, we believe, diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are paſt, by any peculiarity more than by that liberality of ſentiment ariſing from a free diſcuſſion of political queſtions, which our forefathers had thought ſo decided as to admit no ſort of doubt; and which, therefore, it was our duty to admit as infallible truths, without difficulty or heſitation. Among the many valuable works of this nature that have appeared of late, none demands a higher rank, on account of the perſpicuity of its arguments, and perhaps the national importance of its concluſions, than this little volume. We view it as a political gem of the fineſt water, that requires only to be examined with attention in order to be admired.

Our ingenious author introduces his obſervations with the following very pertinent remark.

"Among the various ſpecies or modifications of liberty," ſays he, "of which, on different occaſions, we have heard ſo much in England, I do not recollect ever ſeeing any thing yet offered in behalf of the *liberty of making one's own terms in money-bargains.* From ſo general and univerſal a neglect, it is an old notion of mine, as you well know [this treatiſe is written in the form of letters, dated from Crichoff, in White Ruſſia], that this meek and unaſſuming ſpecies of liberty has been ſuffering much injuſtice.

A fancy has taken me, juſt now, to trouble you with my reaſons: which, if you think them capable of anſwering any good purpoſe, you may forward to the preſs; or in the other caſe, what will give you leſs trouble, to the fire.

In a word, the propoſition I have been accuſtomed to lay down to myſelf on this ſubject is the following one, viz. That *no man of ripe years and of a ſound mind, acting freely, and with his eyes open, ought to be hindered, with a view to his advantage, from making ſuch bargain, in the way of obtaining money, as he thinks fit: nor* (what is a neceſſary conſequence) *any body hindered from ſupplying him, upon any terms he thinks proper to accede to.*"

With a view to inveſtigate the truth or fallacy of this propoſition, Mr Bentham proceeds to inquire into the validity of the arguments that he conceives might be adduced in ſupport of this particular reſtraint upon liberty, which he thinks might all be included under one or other of the five following heads.

1. For prevention of uſury.
2. Prevention of prodigality.
3. Protection of indigence againſt extortion.
4. Repreſſion of the temerity of projectors.
5. Protection of ſimplicity againſt impoſition.

Each of theſe ſubjects he examines in order, and proves, with a force of argument which muſt inſure conviction to every unprejudiced mind, that if theſe have been the reaſons for eſtabliſhing the reſtraint in queſtion, the law eſtabliſhing that reſtraint has proved in every caſe either hurtful or nugatory.

Under the firſt head, the grand idea that occurs, is to aſcertain, what is *uſury?* Our author finds that only two definitions of this term can be given; one is, the taking greater intereſt than the law allows; this may be ſtyled the *political* or *legal* definition. The other is, the taking a greater intereſt than it is uſual for men to give and take; which may be ſtyled the *moral* one: and this, where the law has not interfered, is plainly enough the only one.

"It is plain," adds he "that, in order for uſury to be prohibited by law, a poſitive deſcription muſt have been found for it by law, fixing, or rather ſuperſeding, the moral one. To ſay then that uſury is a thing that ought to be prevented, is ſaying neither more nor leſs, than that the utmoſt rate of intereſt which ſhall be taken ought to be fixed; and that fixation enforced by penalties, or ſuch other means, if any, as may anſwer the purpoſe of preventing the breach of it. A law puniſhing uſury ſuppoſes, therefore, a law fixing the allowed legal rate of intereſt: and the propriety of the penal law muſt depend upon the propriety of the ſimply prohibitive, or, if you pleaſe, declaratory one.

One thing then is plain, that, antecedently to cuſtom growing from convention, there can be no ſuch thing as uſu-

ry; for what rate of intereſt is there that can naturally be more proper than another? What natural fixed price can there be for the uſe of money more than for the uſe of any other thing? Were it not then for cuſtom, *uſury*, conſidered in a moral view, would not then ſo much as admit of a definition: ſo far from having exiſtence, it would not ſo much as be conceivable: nor therefore could the law, in the definition it took upon itſelf to give of ſuch offence, have ſo much as a guide to ſteer by. Cuſtom therefore is the ſole baſis which either the moraliſt in his rules and precepts, or the legiſlator in his injunctions, can have to build upon. But what baſis can be more weak or unwarrantable, as a ground for *coercive* meaſures, than cuſtom reſulting from free choice?"

Mr Bentham then proceeds to ſhew, that cuſtom has varied in this reſpect, exceedingly, in different countries at the ſame time, and in the ſame country at different times; nor can he find any reaſon for one rate in preference to another, unleſs it be the conveniency of the parties at the time; and that conveniency at all times muſt be greatly diverſified among individuals. Neither does he find a reaſon for fixing the price of this kind of property more than others. But if there muſt be a limitation of intereſt in the one way, why not in the other alſo? Why not prevent men from taking *leſs* than the legal rate, as well as from taking *more*? We believe it will not be eaſy to give ſatisfactory anſwers to theſe, and other queſtions, which our ingenious author propoſes.

He now goes on to inquire into the efficacy of the laws againſt uſury for the *prevention of prodigality*. Here it would be firſt neceſſary to aſcertain whether in a free ſtate it would be *proper*, and in the next place whether it would be *practicable*, for the legiſlature to prevent prodigality among individuals. On this laſt head, our author has many pertinent arguments, to ſhew the abſurdity of ſuch an attempt; and he proves, in particular, that the laws againſt uſury cannot be efficacious in this point of view. They ſeem rather to increaſe the evil than to diminiſh it;—but the reaſoning on this head does not admit of ſuch abridgement as our limits allow, ſo that we muſt here refer the curious reader to the work.

In the ſucceeding letter, Mr Bentham inquires, whether the laws againſt uſury tend toward the *protection of indigence*. Under this head is proved, with great energy of argument, not only the futility, but the abſurdity and *cruelty* of the law in this caſe. One man may be ſo circumſtanced, as that it would be for his advantage to give a great deal more for the uſe of money than another could afford to give. By this means he might be freed from indigence. But let the author ſpeak for himſelf.

"A man is in one of theſe ſituations, ſuppoſe, in which it would be for his advantage to borrow. But his circumſtances are ſuch, that it would not be worth any body's while to lend him, at the higheſt rate which it is propoſed the law ſhould allow; in ſhort he cannot get it at that rate. If he thought he could get it at that rate, moſt ſurely he would not give a higher—But the fact is, he cannot get it at that lower rate. At a higher rate, however, he could get it; and at that rate, though higher, it would be worth his while to get it: ſo he judges, who has nothing to hinder him from judging right; who has every motive and every means for forming a right judgement; who has every motive and every means for informing himſelf of the circumſtances upon which rectitude of judgement in the caſe in queſtion depends. The legiſlator, who knows nothing, nor can know any thing of any of all theſe circumſtances, who knows nothing at all about the matter, comes and ſays to him—"It ſignifies nothing; you ſhall not have the money: for it would be a miſchief to you to borrow it upon ſuch terms."—And this out of prudence and loving-kindneſs. There may be worſe cruelty; but can there be greater folly?—What private can equal ſuch public folly?"

In regard to the *protection of ſimplicity*—Here it is pertinently obſerved, "that no ſimplicity ſhort of abſolute idiotiſm can cauſe the individual to make a more groundleſs judgement, than the legiſlator, who, in the circumſtances above ſtated, ſhould pretend to confine him to any given rate of intereſt, would have made for him." But if the legiſlator could judge better than him in this caſe, why may he not judge better in others alſo? Why then reſtrain him from borrowing money at a certain rate, which is a ſimple tranſaction that can ſeldom occur, any error with regard to which admits of being eaſily rectified; while he is left at entire liberty with regard to all other bargains,

bargains, where he is infinitely more liable to be duped, and can have leſs chance of correcting an error without great loſs to himſelf than here? This queſtion admits no anſwer; and the bare ſtating the caſe, ſhews the abſurdity of that argument.

Mr Bentham (reſerving the queſtions concerning projectors to a ſeparate diſcuſſion) having thus clearly proved that none of theſe pretexts could afford a rational argument for the reſtraint in queſtion, proceeds, in the ſixth letter, to conſider *the miſchievous tendency of the anti-uſurious laws*. The firſt evil he mentions, "is that of precluding ſo many people altogether from obtaining the money they *ſtand in* need *of* to anſwer their reſpective exigencies." In this point of view, the ſole tendency of the law is to heap diſtreſs upon diſtreſs.

A ſecond miſchief is, that of rendering the terms ſo much the worſe to many perſons, for obtaining money, than they might have been, while they have any thing to ſell.

"Every body," our author obſerves, "knows, that forced ſales are attended with a loſs; and to this loſs, what would be deemed a moſt extravagant intereſt bears in general no proportion. When a man's moveables are taken in execution, they are, I believe, pretty well ſold, if, after all expences paid, the produce amounts to two thirds of what it would coſt to replace them. In this way the providence and loving-kindneſs of the law coſts him 33 *per cent.* and no more, ſuppoſing, what is ſeldom the caſe, that no more of the effects are taken than what is barely neceſſary to make up the money due. If, in her negligence and weakneſs, ſhe were to ſuffer him to offer 11 *per cent per annum* for forbearance, it would be three years before he paid what he is charged with in the firſt inſtance, by her wiſdom."

But with regard to the ſale of lands, our author juſtly remarks, the caſe is ſtill worſe; for, on many occaſions, a man, in particular circumſtances, is forced to part with his property for leſs than half the price he might have obtained for it could the ſale have been delayed a ſhort time. We could not help, on this occaſion, thinking of the diſaſtrous ſituation of Mr Valentine Morris, who was forced to ſell his beautiful eſtate of Piercefield for the paltry ſum of 26,000*l.* for which he had formerly been offered 52,000*l.* [See p. 76.]; nor could the caſe be recollected without the moſt poignant indignation againſt thoſe who were the cauſes of this diſaſtrous tranſaction.

Our author, after ſtating many other miſchievous effects of theſe laws, thus concludes this letter:

"The laſt article I have to mention in the account of miſchief, is the corruptive influence exerciſed by theſe laws on the morals of the people, by the pains they take, and cannot but take, to give birth to treachery and ingratitude. To purchaſe a poſſibility of being enforced, the law neither has found, nor, what is very material, muſt it ever hope to find, in this caſe, any other expedient, than that of hiring a man to break his engagement, and to cruſh the hand that has been reached out to help him. In the caſe of informers, in general, there has been no troth plighted, nor benefit received. In the caſe of real criminals, invited by rewards to inform againſt accomplices, it is by ſuch *breach* of faith that ſociety is held together, as in other caſes by the *obſervance* of it. In the caſe of real crimes, in proportion as their miſchievouſneſs is apparent, what cannot but be manifeſt even to the criminal, is, that it is by the adherence to his engagement that he would do an injury to ſociety; and that, by the breach of ſuch engagement, inſtead of doing miſchief, he is doing good: in the caſe of uſury, this is what no man can know, and what one can ſcarcely think it poſſible for any man, who in the character of the borrower has been concerned in ſuch a tranſaction, to imagine. He knew, that even in his own judgement, the engagement was a beneficial one to himſelf, or he would not have entered into it: and no body elſe but the lender is affected by it." [*To be continued.*]

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Letters on Education, [p. 161.]

LETTER V.

Vaſt happineſs enjoy *my* gay allies!
A youth of folly—an old age of cares:
Young, yet enervate;—old, yet never wiſe;
Vice waſtes their body, and their mind impairs.

SIR, *April* 1. 1786.

IT is the *charming* characteriſtic of the preſent times, that no reſtraint is put on the inclinations of YOUTH; that they are early introduced into life—to public amuſements; and that they ſoon commence *men of the world.* Some people complain, that habits of *licentiouſneſs* and *profligacy* are contracted before proper PRINCIPLES and TASTE are eſtabliſhed; and hence characters are formed, which muſt turn out *ignorant*, *vicious*, and *deſpicable* in life. Theſe notions, however, ſhould be ridiculed. What they call *licentiouſneſs* is no more than *freedom*, the acknowledged birth-right of every Briton; and, if health permits it (or whether it permits or not), why ſhould not young people *enjoy* life in the way they like it! It is in vain to urge, that they will be *deſpicable* in life, for they can only be *like their neighbours*, and then there is no room for *contempt.* Cuſtom can give ſanction to any extravagance; and the multitude of the profligate gives countenance to what (in more ſober times) might indeed be reckoned the moſt pernicious vices. But there is now happily a liberal way of thinking, and *freedom* and *eaſe* is the faſhion. There is now no ſuch thing as *ſhame*, that painful feeling; and young people, who can glory in nothing elſe, have always their *profligacy* left to boaſt of without a bluſh; and in this they are ſupported by many *older fellows* than themſelves. It is no uncommon thing for father and ſon, tutor and pupil, to mix in licentious diſcourſe, to laugh at religion, principles of rectitude, and decorum. This is the very ſtate of ſociety I hope to ſee univerſal; and it is *coming on* to my wiſh.

I formerly reckoned this a moſt *unfriendly* climate; but things are greatly mended, and, in order to *ripen* the harveſt, I ſhall ſubjoin a few directions.

If the ſon has been educated upon the plan pointed out in my former letters, and which, I have reaſon to think, is the moſt approved of, he will make a rapid progreſs towards being a *faſhionable fine fellow.*

Having no reſtraint upon his mind from a ſenſe of his duty to his CREATOR, the witneſs and judge of all he does—not having been taught to conſider the motives of his actions, or to act from principles of juſtice, by doing to others in every caſe as he would wiſh to be done to himſelf in like circumſtances—having no ſenſe of obedience to parents from duty or affection—having had no ideas impreſſed upon his mind of the deſtiny of his nature—the importance of time—or of fulfilling the duties of the ſtation allotted him—all ſuch things being reckoned much above his comprehenſion, or neglected till he becomes a man; he will, before you imagine, conſider himſelf a *man* without them, and be as free as the inhabitants of the foreſt; and like them too he will act. His own inclinations will be the only rule of his conduct, and theſe he will purſue without regard to any view but preſent gratification.

And now comes the mother's vexation; the father's uneaſineſs will come a little later. SHE muſt wink at all her ſon's faults, and carefully conceal them, eſpecially as they will generally reflect upon her own conduct. If the father ſhould chide him, or be harſh for his miſdemeanours, it muſt be repreſented by the mother that it will break the boy's *ſpirit.* If the father ſhould make any inquiry about the conduct of his ſon, or how he has paſſed his time, let the mother amuſe him with a *cock and a bull* ſtory. The boy will ſoon learn, from the example, to deceive them both; or, if he ſhould be detected in a falſehood (although he has always been told to tell the truth) he will very naturally ſay, did you not do ſo yourſelf? I have no objection to parents giving good precepts, if they contradict them in practice. If he ſhould live ſome years, the parents need not be ſurpriſed if he ſhould *curſe* the way he had been brought up; but more of this afterwards. The mother may, perhaps, upon occaſions, find it neceſſary to give her ſon advice; but her admonitions will now come too late. Her words go for nothing; he knows her indulgence too well, and he can coax her at any time. She muſt carefully conceal all his faults, *for fear* they ſhould be corrected.

If the father is a *right* father, let him *ſwear freely* before his ſon, and, by way of *wit*, bring in *double entendres* in his converſation; but if he has no wit, he may uſe the *ſingle*, which is much eaſier underſtood. His ſon will ſoon ſurpaſs him in *all the three accompliſhments of ſwearing* and *double and ſingle entendre*, and will treat his maſter very properly with diſreſpect.

Some people, even *yet*, are ſcrupulous how they ſpeak before young perſons; but this is being over *delicate.* There is nothing more common than for the father to ſay—

"Never

"*Never mind him, he is but a boy.*"—My young friends, however, are not ſo unobſerving, and impreſſions on their minds are indelible. No word or action of thoſe they look up to is loſt; and therefore I wiſh the example to be continued, as it brings them forward in their education.

Give your ſon always plenty of pocket-money, and he will eaſily find *proper* companions to ſpend it with. The gingerbread and bun period is now over, and he muſt now be more amply ſupplied. He will entertain his companions with what his father *ſaid*, and how he *gulled* his mother. Inſtead of attending the French or any evening-ſchool, he will now and then rake about the ſtreet, and in the groupes of *idle youths* and *girls*, and my *knowing female friends*, who, by a proper indulgence of the police, *inſpect it*, his knowledge and manners will be highly improved. When young miſſes come to viſit at home, they will not find your ſon *ſheepiſh* or *baſhful!* Some mothers complain, that they dare not truſt their daughters out of their ſight, the boys are ſo early vicious, and ſo ſoon turn blackguards.—I ſhall give my advice upon this point, when I come to ſpeak of FEMALE EDUCATION.

The next ſtep is, to have a *faſhionable hair-dreſſer*. Your ſon muſt have no regular time of dreſſing, if he wiſhes to be *faſhionable*. Let his hair be combed in the morning—half-dreſſed before dinner—and full dreſſed in the evening. An hour at leaſt, each time, muſt be employed in this *important buſineſs*. —Brown powder in the morning—a mixture of brown and white before dinner—and in the evening, *white ſcented*. In the morning, the hair may be looſely plaited, and turned up, like a lady's, on the top of the head; but as this faſhion has now got down to *footmen*, ſome new mode muſt be deviſed. Let my young friends always follow the *faſhion of the ladies*, and they cannot be far wrong. Your ſon will receive much inſtruction by being ſo long in company every day with the hairdreſſer. The news of every family he attends, and their œconomy, will be narrated. How the miſſes are employed —how to be dreſſed—their converſation—and their engagements; beſides, he may drop a hint now and then, &c.—By this means the hairdreſſer will become a moſt *domeſtic animal*, and the maſter or miſtreſs need not be ſurpriſed if he ſhould ſometimes be their *lodger* for a night. NANNY and BETTY, the ſervants, are *prudent* girls, and your ſon or daughter may profit ſome day by their circumſpection!

Mr *Pommade* runs no riſk of detection in his own intrigue with the maids, unleſs the miſtreſs is ſeized with wandering about at untimeous hours; or young maſter ſhould want a glaſs of water at midnight. I am, &c. BELZEBUB.

PROLOGUE *to* The TON, *or* The Follies of Faſhion; *a Comedy by* LADY WALLACE *Written by* J. Jekyll, Eſq; *and ſpoken by* Mr Farren.

WHILE Reformation lifts her tardy hand,
To ſcourge at length tranſgreſſion from the land;
And dormant ſtatutes, rous'd by Proclamation,
Affright the petty ſinners of the nation,
Who ſhall preſume the rule of right to draw,
For thoſe who make, enforce, and break the law?
The country juſtice, with terrific frown,
May fear a diſtrict or appal a town;
May hurl due vengeance on a guilty elf
Who dares to do—juſt what he does himſelf;
But who ſhall rule the Juſtice?—Who ſhall dare
To tell his Worſhip, that He muſt not ſwear?
Drive him to church, prohibit his diverſions,
Or fine him well, for Sabbath Days excurſions?
In London, happily our zeal's more warm:
Here live the great examples of reform;
With pure diſtinction each devoutly labours
To mend—if not himſelf, at leaſt, his neighbours.
No ſecret canker now corrupts the State;
The name of Vice is loſt among the Great.
The virtues—in St James's-ſtreet that dwell,
Spread thro' the Square, and all along Pall-mall,
Are ſuch!—'tis quite impoſſible to tell.
However, with great ſearch and ſtudious care,
A female bard has glean'd ſome follies there;
Bred among thoſe, who would not fear to own 'em,
Had there been vices there, ſhe muſt have known 'em:
Some trifling faults, perhaps, as Drinking, Gaming,
Pride, and the like, may want a little ſhaming!
'Gainſt theſe ſhe aims; in aid of law to uſe
The ſupplemental ſanctions of the Muſe:
Aſſiſt, ye Fair, ſhe fights for You and Virtue:
Ye Great, ſupport her, for ſhe cannot hurt you;
Ye rich—ye poor,—above—below the laws,
Applaud her, and promote the common cauſe:
And if there live who ſtill diſgrace the age,
Let them revere the Vengeance of the Stage.

EPILOGUE. *Written by Capt.* Morrice. *Spoken by Mrs* Wells.

IS the Storm over? is the thunder paſt?
And ſhall the Epilogue be heard at laſt?
'Tis our laſt word; a word, you know, of old,
That's always ready, when you rave and ſcold,

But where beſeech—where beſt beſtow my breath?
[To the Pit.]
I can't preſs you, already preſs'd to death—
No, there's no room your anger to bewitch;
You can't be mov'd, you're ſcrew'd to ſuch a pitch.
Methinks I hear ſome prompting ſpirit cry,
"Look up in your diſtreſs! Hope lives on high!"
Shall I there find her? Sure you won't ſuppreſs
Your nobleſt power, ye Gods! your power to bleſs.
[To the Boxes.]
For you, fair nymphs, who melt in approbation,
This Play, I truſt, you'll call, a relaxation:
And ſuite our Author's gallant thirſt of fame
Deſerves, from poliſh'd hearts, a ſhelter'd name.
"For brave it was, thus fairly, on the ſtage,
To meet the coxcombs' and the gamblers' rage;
Fearleſs in Virtue's cauſe to draw her pen;
And prove what Women dare againſt you Men."
Now for myſelf, ſome pity I ſhould wake—
Unſkill'd, unpracticed in the taſk I take:
Here, where the powers of finiſh'd ſpeakers ſhine,
How ſilly was it, to make choice of mine:
Of me! a weed: unknown to Rhet'rick's flowers;
A ſimple Cowſlip, in theſe fragrant bowers!
What can I do, but reſt my hopeleſs aims,
On imitative arts, and borrow'd names;
Call to your eyes, delights you oft have felt,
And try with copy'd charms to pleaſe and melt?
[Here was introduced the imitation of the Iſabella.]
"Thus ſome young Artiſt, fearful of each ſtricture,
With diffidence, firſt ventures on a picture;
More than content, if he eſcape from blame:
Your praiſe may give the portraiture a name,
And fix, if juſt, it's character and fame!"
[The lines in the inverted commas were added by Captain Topham.]

ODE to CHEARFULNESS.

SWEET, buxom Nymph, a foe to care,
To ſorrow, grief, and black deſpair,
And form'd to give delight;
With blooming fancy by thy ſide,
And wit as proud as an eaſtern bride,
Where ſplendor ſtrikes the ſight;
Oh, thou that fir'ſt the Poet's page,
And deck'ſt the writings of the ſage,
With ſprightly Attic grace;
Sweet Chearfulneſs! where doſt thou dwell?
In valley, grove, or moſſy cell,
Where ſhall I meet thy face?
What! ſhall I climb the mountain's brow?
And dauntleſs view the vale below,
Unaw'd by pallid Fear;
Sweet Goddeſs! ſtrike thy airy lyre
With all thy force and native fire,
And I will liſten there.
The wretch, who o'er the midnight bowl
Abſorbs the feelings of his ſoul,
And roves from Reaſon's way,
When loſt amid the ſweets of wine,
May think his boiſterous mirth is thine,
And all his wit diſplay.
Or he, who wrapt in robes of ſtate,
Poſſeſſing all the ſmiles of Fate,
Vain tranſitory gleam!
He too may think t' enjoy thy charms,
But claſps a phantom in his arms,
He 'wakes—'tis but a dream.
If right I ween, thou lov'ſt the vale,
To liſten to the ſhepherd's tale,
And ſoothe the pangs of life;
In ſweet Contentment's moſſy cell,
With happy ſwains thou lov'ſt to dwell,
Far from the haunts of ſtrife.
The Elves, the guardians of the night,
Shall hear thy muſic with delight,
And liſten to thy ſong;
Oft ſhall they through the valley ſtray,
Bruſhing the pearly dew away,
And dance the evening long.
Sweet nature's charms, the blooming ſpring,
When high in air the lark ſhall ſing,
Celeſtial Maid! are thine;
Led by the healthful breeze of morn,
The ſportſman, with his echoing horn,
Shall gambol at thy ſhrine.
And if thy temple rears its head,
Where ſhady oaks their foliage ſpread,
The Druid's ſacred tree;
Then, gentle Nymph, thy airy dome
Shall ever be my peaceful home,
And I will dwell with thee.

The following LINES, *addreſſed to Dr* WARNER *on his leaving London, and more ſerious buſineſs, tempted by the hoſpitalities of* Maſon, *the ſeat of* G. SELWYN, *Eſq; were written by Mr* HAYLEY.

AH! *ſlippery* Monk! to leave thy book and bell,
Put out thy candle, and deſert thy cell!
Yet *Reverend Fugitive*, unlicens'd roam,
Since ſtrong temptations urg'd thee from thy home
While rich October gives to groves of gold
Graces that make the charms of May look cold;
The gloom of London who would fail to quit
For hills enliven'd by *thy* SELWYN's wit?
Wit, that in harmony with Autumn's ſcene,
Strikes like October air, benignly keen;
Brings diſtant objects gaily to our view,
And ſhews us NATURE *in her ſweeteſt hue!*

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND.

Tuesday March 25th being the day appointed by act of parliament for the election of governor, deputy-governor, directors and auditors of the British Society for extending the Fisheries, and improving the sea-coasts of the kingdom, a general court of the proprietors was held; when Mr Beaufoy gave them an account,

1. Of the proceedings of the directors from the time of their election in March 1787, to the departure of the committee appointed from among themselves to visit and examine, at their own expence, the coasts of the north-west of Scotland, and those of the adjacent Isles.

2. Of such observations on the general state of the country, and on the local circumstances of particular parts of the coast as suggested themselves to him in the course of his late tour.

3. Of the conduct of the directors since the return of their committee, particularly of such of their proceedings as relate to the purchases they have made of 1300 acres of land at Ullapool, on Lochbroom, in the county of Ross, and of 2500 acres at Tobermory, in the isle of Mull, in the county of Argyll.

The proceedings of the directors having been approved and confirmed, the proprietors gave in lists of the names of the persons they wished to nominate as governor, deputy governor, directors, and auditors for the ensuing year, when it appeared that the same persons were chosen as had been elected in the preceding year, viz. *Governor*, Duke of Argyll; *Deputy-Governor*, Earl of Breadalbane; *Directors*, Marquis of Graham, Earl of Moray, Earl of Abercorn, Earl of Gower, Lord Suffield, Sir Adam Ferguson, Henry Beaufoy, Isaac Hawkins Browne, John Call, George Dempster, F. H. Mackenzie, Neill Malcolm, William Wilberforce; *Auditors*, Sir Robert Herries, Alexander Anderson, Duncan Campbell, William Grant, Alexander Pringle.

On Tuesday, April 1. the Rt Hon. the President, Vice Presidents, Governors, &c. of the Humane Society held their anniversary at the London-tavern. A more numerous company were never witnessed than on this occasion. Upwards of 70 gentlemen were present more than last year. The number in all exceeded 350. The dinner was plenteous, and the wines extremely good; but the triumph of the day came after. Between thirty and forty persons, principally young people, made a procession round the room. —Every one of these had been rescued from an untimely death by the Medical Assistants. A sight more gratifying to the best feelings of our nature cannot be imagined. The tears of joy paid that tribute to the excellent nature of the Humane Society, which no words could express. Although no collection was made in a formal manner, the sight of the objects had such an effect, that when Dr Lettsom went to a side table, many gentlemen made most liberal contributions. Among those donors were the Earl of Stamford, President; Mr Gorge Byng, Alderman Boydell, &c. &c. A legacy of 100l. was received at the same time, and many two and one guinea donations. After dinner an ode was performed by Messr. Arrowsmith, Goldfinch, &c. the words by Mr Thelwal, and the music by Mr Curtis. Many excellent songs were sung, and the healths of the promoters of the institution drank with glee.

The following is a statement of the arrangement which his Majesty has been pleased to make for adjusting the claims of rank between the King's and the East India Company's Officers, and settling them on a firm and lasting footing: [p.165.]

"1. That from the day when hostilities ceased at Cuddalore, the Officers in his Majesty's and the Company's service should rank indiscriminately from the dates of their commissions.

2. That if it should happen that two commissions, now or hereafter, should be dated on the same day, the King's Officer is to have the precedence.

3. That such King's Officers as hold commissions dated prior to the cessation of hostilities at Cuddalore, should command all the Company's Officers of the same rank.

4. That brevets should be granted by his Majesty's authority to the Company's Officers, dated from the cessation of hostilites.

5. That in all future promotions, the Company's Officers shall receive brevet commissions from his Majesty.

6. That no Officer possessing brevet local rank in India should remain there, unless he chuses to serve with his actual rank in the King's army.

7. That a period of 18 months ſhould be allowed for the exchange of thoſe Officers who now hold local rank in India."

Thurſday, April 10. a trial was made in one of Lord Romney's fields near Maidſtone, with a machine to ſow, furrow, and properly ſecure corn from being eaten by the birds; it was contrived by Mr Freeman, of Biddenden, in Kent; the trial was made before a number of gentlemen, farmers, and others, and was allowed by all preſent to be by far the beſt contrivance for the intended purpoſe of any they had yet ſeen; for with only one horſe and a boy to direct the machine, a part of the field was ſowed with corn, and harrowed, and the corn ſecured from being eaten by the birds in a very maſterly manner. The ſeeds were depoſited in the ground, at equal diſtances one from the other. By repeated trials it is found, that by this way of ſowing corn there is a ſaving of one buſhel of the ſeed in ſowing an acre of land, and better crops are produced than from corn ſowed the common way.

The following is a liſt of the preſent directors of the Eaſt India Company. The figures before each name denote the number of years each gentleman is to remain in the Direction, and the letters after each name the Committees they are upon. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are upon all Committees.

5 Nathaniel Smith, Eſq; Chairman.
4 John Michie, Eſq; Deputy Chairman.
2 William Benſley, Eſq; gt. p. pg. ſ.
1 Jacob Botanquet, Eſq; a. b. h. w.
1 Thomas Cheap, Eſq; c. m. t.
1 Lionel Darell, Eſq; c. m. t.
3 William Devaynes, Eſq; c. m. t.
2 Hon. William Elphinſtone, gt. p. pg. ſ.
3 Thomas Fitzhugh, Eſq; a. b. h. w.
2 John Hunter, Eſq; a. b. h. w.
3 Stephen Luſhington, Eſq; a. b. h. w.
4 Charles Mills, Eſq; gt p. pg. ſ.
3 James Moffatt, Eſq; c. gt. m. p. pg. ſ. t.
4 Thomas Parry, Eſq; a. b. h. w.
3 Thomas Pattle jun. Eſq; gt. p. pg. ſ.
4 Abraham Robarts, Eſq; a. b. h. w.
1 John Roberts, Eſq; c. m. t.
2 John Smith, Eſq; c. gt. m. p. pg. ſ. t.
2 Joſeph Sparkes, Eſq; c. m. t.
4 George Tatem, Eſq; c. m. t.
1 Robert Thornton, Eſq; gt. p. pg. ſ.
1 John Townſon, Eſq; a. b. h. w.
2 John Travers, Eſq; gt. p. pg. ſ.
4 John Woodhouſe, Eſq; c. m. t.

a denotes Accounts, b Buying, c Correſpondence, gt Government Troops and Stores, h Houſe, l Law-ſuits, m Military Fund, p Private Trade, g prevent the Growth of Private Trade, ſ Shipping, t Treaſury, w Warehouſe.

The following is a liſt of the eight gentlemen who have been elected this year Directors of the Bank of England:—

Tho. Boddington,	Thomas Raikes,
Thomas Dea,	Sam. Thornton,
John Harriſon,	Ben. Winthrop,
Chriſ. Puller,	Moſes Yeldham,

The laſt gentleman was elected in the room of Lyde Brown, Eſq; deceaſed.

N B. It is a rule agreed upon by the Directors of the Bank, that eight out of the twenty-four go out every year in rotation, with an exception only to thoſe who have paſſed the chair.

By the Treaſurer's accounts for the Weſt Riding of York, ſettled at the laſt Pontefract Seſſions, it appears, there have been manufactured within the laſt twelve months 139,406 pieces of broad woollen cloths, or 4,244,322 yards; and 132,143 pieces, or 4,408,303 yards of narrow woollen cloths. Decreaſe in broads 16,342 pieces, or 606,510 yards; increaſe in narrows 3403 pieces, or 150,146 yards.

The following is a ſtatement of the claims of American Loyaliſts, as examined into, and reported to be due, up to April 5. 1788, by the Commiſſioners appointed to inquire into their loſſes.

Allowed for loſſes of property,	L. 26,549
For loſſes of income, - -	970
For Loyal Britiſh ſubjects, ſuppoſed to have been relieved by articles of the peace, but unable to procure it, - -	45,364
Probable amount of farther claims,	300,000
Paid towards compenſation of loſſes, liquidated up to May 1787, - - -	454,260

It is highly honourable to the Loyaliſts, that out of 1700 claims, twelve only have been diſallowed as fraudulent.

Saturday, April 5. the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when 5 convicts received judgement of death, 56 were ordered to be tranſported, 4 to be impriſoned and kept to hard labour in the houſe of correction, 10 to be privately whipped and diſcharged; and 22 were diſcharged by proclamation.

April 8. A new comedy called *The Ton; or, Follies of Faſhion*, the production of LADY WALLACE, was performed for the firſt time at Covent-Garden Theatre, and received with a mixture of applauſe and diſapprobation, by one of the moſt faſhionable and crowded audiences that ever were in a theatre.

The

The principal part of the fable is briefly this: Capt. Daffodil, a coxcomb who prefers the *bruits* of an intrigue to the *reality*, overhears Lady Raymond, a woman of honour, determine to viſit and relieve a young girl, whom her huſband had debauched and deſerted, who lodges at a Mrs Commode's. Daffodil therefore places himſelf in one part of a cloaths-preſs at Mrs Commode's, which has two folding doors, during the converſation of Lady Raymond and Clara, when Lord Raymond unexpectedly coming up ſtairs, his Lady, to avoid him, goes into the other part of the cloaths-preſs. In this ſituation they are both diſcovered by Lord Raymond; but upon matters being explained, a reconciliation takes place—the huſband promiſes reformation, and that reformation is begun by their making *their entree that evening at the Maſquerade* together.

The object of the author's ſatire is to laſh the follies of faſhionable life, and expoſe them to ridicule; and though ſhe has not ſucceeded in the production of a perfect play, ſhe merits the warmeſt praiſe from every friend to morality, for the laudableneſs of her aim, and the boldneſs of her attempt. The Ton is defective in regard to the conſtruction and conduct of its plot; it alſo wants a greater variety and novelty of character. The dialogue proves Lady Wallace to have been a diſcerning obſerver of what has paſſed in the faſhionable world, and to have judiciouſly fixed on thoſe circumſtances that demand the caſtigation and ſeverity of comic expoſition: It is, however, unequal; and although it contains ſome points peculiarly happy in regard to the turn both of thought and expreſſion, it is ſlurred occaſionally with indelicacy of alluſion.

Upon the whole, this comedy contains much claim to praiſe, notwithſtanding its defects predominated, and gave riſe to that ſtruggle between its friends and its oppoſers, which had nearly doomed it to a violent and very ſudden death. By the generalſhip of the Manager, who wiſely thought it better to give way than raſhly to oppoſe the tumult of oppoſition, another piece was announced for performance the ſucceeding evening, and thus an opportunity was afforded the author of making thoſe alterations which the effect of the firſt night's exhibition might ſuggeſt to her as fit to be adopted. The oppoſition began in the middle of the ſecond act, when the name of Mr Erſkine was introduced in a manner ſo abſurd and improper, that the audience inſtantly took fire, and there being nothing afterwards to conciliate their favour, the hiſſing and hooting continued with very little interruption to the concluſion of the play.

The author having expunged ſome exceptionable paſſages, the Ton was performed a ſecond time on Thurſday the 10th, and for the third and laſt time on Saturday the 12th. The theatre on that night was not half full, and there was not a murmur of diſcontent. It was ſuffered to die quietly and in ſilence.

The paſſage above alluded to was the calling upon "*the eloquent Erſkine* to reform the laws of ſcandal." That Mr Erſkine knew nothing of this we muſt ſuppoſe, as ſo much *vanity* and *folly* could not be attached to ſo much talent—but when we are *pompouſly* informed of a *long liſt of names* who attended the rehearſal on the Saturday morning preceding, we are ſurpriſed *one good natured friend or other* did not inform him of ſuch an uncommon circumſtance.

A Chapter of the Order of the Garter was held April 9. at which the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Glouceſter, and Cumberland were preſent, when the Dukes of Dorſet and Northumberland were inveſted with the Blue Ribband.

The following are the *admonitions* pronounced by the Chancellor of the Order, on delivering the Garter and Ribband.

On inveſting with the Garter.—"To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in memorial of the bleſſed Martyr St George, tie about thy leg for thy renown this noble Garter; wear it as the ſymbol of this moſt illuſtrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aſide, that thereby thou may'ſt be admoniſhed to be courageous, and having undertaken a juſt war, in which thou ſhalt be engaged, thou may'ſt ſtand firm, valiantly fight, and ſucceſsfully conquer."

On inveſting with the Ribband.—"Wear this ribband adorned with the image of that bleſſed Martyr and Soldier of Chriſt, St George, by whoſe imitation provoked, thou may'ſt ſo overpaſs both proſperous and adverſe adventures, that having ſtoutly vanquiſhed thy enemies, both of body and ſoul, thou may'ſt not only receive the praiſe of the tranſient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

On

On May 1. came on the St Euſtatius buſineſs before the Lords of Appeal.

The whole of the St Euſtatius buſineſs appearing to their Lordſhips one general maſs of confuſion, it ſeems impoſſible to determine when it will be finiſhed. They caſt great blame upon the irregular, ſhameful, and raſh proceedings of the agents in particular, as well as the captors. Great neglect is evident in their not tranſmitting the whole of the papers taken on the iſland to the admiralty in England. It ſeems that what papers were ſent, were ſuch merely as might tend to criminate the Britiſh ſubjects concerned: thoſe papers were tranſmitted from the admiralty to the ſecretary of ſtate's office, where they were devoured by political vermin, and not a ſingle veſtige thereof remains to be found. Lord Camden profeſſed himſelf angry whenever the buſineſs came acroſs his mind. The goods and merchandiſe there captured have been ſold and confounded, and not even the accounts of the ſales are to be found for the purpoſe of laying before this Hon. Board: their Lordſhips therefore adjourned the buſineſs until ſuch time as the captors bring forth the accounts of ſales, or that the claimants themſelves bring ſuch accounts, or other effective proofs in their power, to aſcertain the amount of the value of ſuch claims as may be liable to a reſtitution upon decree. The Lord Preſident ſpoke very ingeniouſly as to the buſineſs in general, and ſaid he had his thoughts upon the whole, as to the fair and to the illicit part in general on both ſides the queſtion; and he kept his opinion thereon to himſelf, and felt himſelf amazed, that when the matter came before him, all the papers, all the proofs were entirely loſt; therefore the beſt and only method of coming to the bottom, was to bring forward the bills of lading and invoices, or copies, if they were to be found, which was even doubted, as a very large quantity of papers had been deſtroyed as well as loſt. As to the accounts of ſales, it may be doubted whether any were taken, as the captors proceeded haſtily and irregularly in ſuch ſales, the parties concerned being ſome dead, and others moved to different parts of the world. The Board adjourned till next day, to enter upon the merits of ſuch of the appeals as might be ready. They accordingly met at the Cockpit, May 2. The court conſiſted of Earl Camden, Lord Grantley, Lord Hawkſbury, and the Maſter of the Rolls.

The firſt cauſe that came on, was the petition of Anthony Songa, in which ſeveral affidavits were produced, to prove that a part of the goods ſeized by Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan were the property of Mr Songa, a Britiſh merchant: and referred to the papers which were at the ſame time ſeized with the goods, and ſent home to England—but have ſince been loſt. After Dr Wynne had been fully heard for the petitioner, Earl Camden delivered the opinion of the court—That as the real evidence was not to be come at (a circumſtance which he much lamented, and which was moſt reprehenſible conduct in Lord Rodney's and Gen. Vaughan's agents) that the next beſt evidence muſt be reſorted to; but in the preſent petition the petitioner had not brought that ſecondary beſt evidence before the Court; therefore the claimant was not intitled to a determination in his favour, altho' he was *foro conſcientiæ* convinced that the property was neutral: but that was not a ſufficient ground for judgement: —on the other hand, feeling as he did, it would be the moſt groſs injuſtice to diſmiſs the petition entirely. He was therefore for giving further time to adduce the neceſſary proof, if it was poſſible to obtain it. Lord Grantley added, that if ſuch a proof as that brought before the court were to be admitted, it was eaſy to foreſee that there would not be a ſingle bit of French or Dutch property amongſt the goods which were captured at St Euſtatius.—The ſeveral petitions of Richard Puller, Benjamin Mee, Elias Elindo, Joſeph Waldo, Geo. Wolfe, Sebaſtian Fridag, and John Whitmore, were afterwards heard, and poſtponed in the ſame manner, for better evidence.

A cauſe was determined, May 3. at Guildhall, in which Mr Linter, a clergyman, was plaintiff, and an opulent rector defendant. The action was brought for 4l. 12 s. 6 d. for performing divine ſervice twice a-day during the defendant's illneſs, namely, from Sept. 16. till the 27th, beſides eight marriages, ſeveral chriſtenings, and a number of burials; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff for 3l. 12 s. 6 d. It came out in evidence, that the uſual fee for reading prayers was 2s. 6d. and on Sunday mornings 3 s. 6 d.: and all the other offices 2 s. 6 d. each.

each. The living is ſaid to be worth 800 l. a-year.

The following are the heads of the treaty of defenſive alliance between the King of Great Britain and their Noble Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, concluded by Sir James Harris, ambaſſador extraordinary to the States General, and M. Vander Spiegel, great penſionary of Holland, ſigned at the Hague, April 15.

Art. I. ſtates, That there ſhall be a ſincere amity and union between the two nations; and they engage to contribute, as much as in their power, to preſerve and defend each other mutually, in peace and tranquillity.

II. In caſe one of the contracting powers ſhall be hoſtilely attacked by any European power in any part of the world, the other contracting power engages to ſuccour its ally as well by ſea as by land, to guarantee and maintain each other mutually in poſſeſſion of all their eſtates, domains, towns, places, franchiſes and liberties, belonging to them reſpectively before the hoſtilities commenced.

III. His Britannic Majeſty guarantees in the moſt efficacious manner, the hereditary Stadtholderſhip of each Province in the Serene Houſe of Orange, with all its charges and prerogatives, as forming an eſſential part of the conſtitution of the United Provinces, according to the reſolutions and diplomas of the year 1747 and 1748, by virtue of which the preſent Stadtholder entered into the poſſeſſion of thoſe charges in 1766, and has been reinſtated in them in the year 1788, engaging himſelf to maintain that form of government againſt all attacks, whether direct or indirect, or of what nature ſoever.

IV. The ſuccours mentioned in Art. 2. ſhall conſiſt, on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, of 8000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, 12 ſhips of the line and eight frigates; and on the part of the States General, in 5000 infantry, 1000 cavalry, eight ſhips of the line and eight frigates, which reſpective ſuccours ſhall be provided in two months after requiſition has been made by the party attacked, and ſhall remain at its diſpoſal, during the whole continuance of the war in which it ſhall be engaged; and theſe ſuccours (whether in ſhips, frigates, or troops) ſhall be paid and kept up by the power ſupplying them, where-ever its ally may chuſe they ſhould act.

V. In caſe the ſtipulated ſuccours ſhall not be ſufficient for the defence of the requiring power, the required power ſhall ſucceſſively augment them, according to the neceſſities of its ally; it ſhall aſſiſt alſo with its whole force, if circumſtances ſhould demand it; but it is expreſsly agreed in all caſes, that the contingent of the States General ſhall not exceed the valuation of 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, 16 ſhips of the line, and 16 frigates.

VI. But as it may happen (conſidering the diſtance of the poſſeſſions of the contracting powers) that the advantages which ſhould reciprocally reſult from the concluſion of the preſent treaty may become illuſory for the mutual defence of thoſe poſſeſſions, before the reſpective governments could receive orders from Europe; for this purpoſe it is ſtipulated and agreed, that in caſe one of them ſhall be hoſtilely attacked, whether in Africa or Aſia, by an European power, that it ſhall be enjoined to the governors of their eſtabliſhment in thoſe parts of the world, to furniſh ſuccour in the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious manner to the party attacked, or menaced with an attack; and orders to that effect ſhall be expedited to the ſaid governors immediately after the concluſion of the ſaid treaty; and the two high contracting powers ſhall not permit the ſhips of war of the attacking powers to enter into any of their ports in ſaid eſtabliſhment, until peace between the attacking power and the ally of the contracting party ſhall be eſtabliſhed, unleſs the ſaid veſſels ſhall be compelled to take refuge there to avoid periſhing or being ſhipwrecked.

VII. If it ſhould happen that the two high contracting powers ſhould be equally engaged in war againſt a common enemy, they reciprocally promiſe not to diſarm but by common conſent, and they will confidentially furniſh each other with any propoſitions of peace or of truce that may be made them.

VIII. If the high contracting powers wiſh to furniſh their ſupply of troops in money, it ſhall be free for either party to do it, according to a valuation which ſhall be made in a ſeparate article.

IX. The requiring power ſhall be obliged, whether the ſhips, frigates, and troops with which it may be ſupplied, remain for a long or ſhort time in their ports, to provide whatever may be neceſſary for them, at the ſame price as to their

their own ſhips, frigates, or troops. It has been alſo agreed, that in no caſe ſhall the ſaid troops or veſſels be at the charge of the requiring party, but they ſhall nevertheleſs be at their own diſpoſal during the whole duration of the war in which it ſhall be engaged.—The ſuccours alluded to ſhall be entirely regulated according to the orders of the chiefs who command them, and ſhall not be employed ſeparately, nor together, but in concert with the ſaid chief; as to their operations, they ſhall be entirely ſubjected to the orders of the commander in chief of the requiring power.

X. In the mean time it is agreed that the two powers ſhall form a treaty of commerce, that the ſubjects of the Republic ſhall be treated in the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland as the moſt favoured nation; and the ſame ſhall be obſerved in the United Provinces towards the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty. It is however to be underſtood, that this article does not extend to a diminution of the importation duties.

As by the 4th article of the treaty of peace ſigned in the year 1784, [vol. 45. p. 450.] his Britannic Majeſty engaged to treat with the States General, for the reſtitution of Negapatam, with its dependencies, in caſe the ſaid S. G. ſhould have in future any equivalent to offer for it; and as their H. M. have renewed their deſire of obtaining that reſtitution, as well as for fixing and determining preciſely the ſenſe of the ſixth article of the ſame treaty, concerning the navigation of Britiſh ſubjects in the Oriental Seas; his B. M. in teſtimony of his good will to the Republic, is diſpoſed to concur with the views of their H. M. and at the ſame time to aſſure the Republic of the new and real advantages of commerce in that part of the world, as ſoon as an equivalent ſhall be fixed upon, for which his B. M. will require nothing unfavourable to the intereſts and reciprocal ſurety of the two contracting powers in the Indies; and that the aſſociations for ſuch arrangements may not impede the concluſion of the preſent treaty, it is agreed that they ſhall be ſettled as ſoon as poſſible, and be determined in the ſpace of ſix months after the date of the preſent treaty; and that the convention which ſhall be made, ſhall have the ſame force as if inſerted in the treaty itſelf.

Separate Article. In conſequence of the eighth article of the treaty of alliance, the two high contracting powers do agree, that in caſe the ſtipulated ſuccours be ſupplied in money, they ſhall be computed at 100,000 Dutch florins per ann. for every 1000 infantry and 120,000 of the ſame value, for every 1000 cavalry per annum, or in the ſame proportion by the month.

May 12. the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey ended, when 11 convicts received ſentence of death; 37 were ordered to be tranſported, ſome of whom to Africa; four to be impriſoned and kept to hard labour in the houſe of correction; one in Newgate; three to be whipped; and 21 to be diſcharged by proclamation.

May 19. Came on to be tried before Lord Loughborough and a ſpecial jury, the cauſe inſtituted by the Counteſs of Strathmore againſt Mr Bowes, to recover back certain eſtates (value 12,000 l. a-year) which ſhe had ſecured to herſelf by a private deed, made previous to her marriage with the defendant. This was on iſſue directed by the Lord Chancellor; and the queſtion for the jury to try was, "Whether a deed of May 1. 1777, executed by the Counteſs, revoking the former deed, was obtained by the influence of terror, ariſing from cruelty and violence." A ſeries of the moſt diabolical cruelty was exhibited. And the jury, without going out of court, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

May 19. Being appointed for the inſtallation of the Knights Elect of the Moſt Hon. Order of the Bath, they aſſembled with their Squires in the Prince's Chamber at ten o'clock; and ſoon after the Knights Companions met in the ſame place, where the latter, cloathed in the full habit of the Order, and the Knights Elect in their ſurcoats, mantles, and ſpurs, accompanied by the proper officers, were regularly marſhalled by the heralds, and at a quarter before ten o'clock the proceſſion began. Of the 38 Knights, of which the Order conſiſts, the following only were preſent, and the order of their proceſſion was alſo as follows: the Knights Elect cloſed in immediately after the Provincial Kings in their tabards.

Knights Elect.

Sir Alexander Hood—Sir George Yonge.
Viſcount Galway—Sir W. Fawcett.
Sir James Campbell, Bart. As proxy for Sir Archibald Campbell. } Sir F. Haldimand.
Sir Robert Boyd—Sir Charles Grey.

Lord

Lord Heathfield—Sir John Jervis.
Lord Rodney.
Knights Companions.
Sir Edward Hughes.
Sir William Howe.
Sir John Blaquiere—Sir George Howard.
Sir John Lindſay.
Sir George Warren—Lord Howard.
Lord Amherſt—Sir George Pocock.
Sir Joſeph Yorke—Earl Beaulieu.
Gentleman Uſher—Regiſter—Secretary.
Bath King of Arms—Garter—Genealogiſt.
The Biſhop of Rocheſter, as Dean of the Order.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, firſt and principal Knight Companion, as Great Maſter.

In this order they entered the Abbey at the ſouth-eaſt door, paſſed down the ſouth-ſide aiſle, and ſo proceeded up the north-ſide aiſle to the great tranſept of the Abbey, and from thence to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

The chapel was ſuperbly decorated for the occaſion. The banners of the ſeveral knights were diſplayed over their reſpective ſtalls; the throne, the altar, the cuſhions, were all ſplendidly covered with crimſon velvet, and all the avenues were lined with people of faſhion.

The ceremonial in the chapel was performed in all its parts with great ſolemnity.

At a full meeting of Scots noblemen and gentlemen at London, on May 26. Sir John Dalrymple moved, "That the treaſury be applied to, that the mode of levying the duty on the diſtillery be by the ſame mode of taxation in both kingdoms." The motion was unanimouſly agreed to by the meeting. Sir John Dalrymple was of opinion, that the faireſt way would be a tax on the ſtill in both kingdoms, which would increaſe the revenue, put an end to ſmuggling, pleaſe the Scots diſtillers, and be agreeable to the landed gentlemen of Scotland and England, and even to the Engliſh diſtillers, with one of whom (Mr Barwell, a gentleman of candour and ability) he had converſed upon the ſubject.

In the morning of Monday May 26, the Blues took poſſeſſion of the Horſe-guards, and mounted in form, the Life-guards and Horſe-grenadier companies having on Saturday night bid adieu to the life of ſoldiers, not one of them having entered in what they call the inferior corps. They receive with their diſcharge the money they gave on enliſting, viz. 100 guineas, with ſome ſmall deduction.

The general conſternation which ſeized the mercantile part of the city of London at the beginning of the preſent month, on account of the failure of almoſt all the principal houſes engaged in the cotton and linen trade, has gradually affected the whole kingdom in the progreſs of it. Not thoſe only who are engaged in the cotton and linen manufactories, have been ſufferers; but the whole community dependent upon trade, rich and poor. Not a few monied men, who, from a laudable motive of forwarding and ſupporting a growing manufactory, had advanced large ſums at common intereſt, are reduced from affluence to a ſcanty maintenance, to the ruin of their families and their own diſquiet; while many hundreds, deprived of work, are deſtitute of bread. Amongſt the cauſes of this great calamity, the following have been ſtated:

1. The very impolitic advantage which has been given of late to the pernicious monopoly of the Eaſt India Company, has tended conſiderably to the overthrow of the beſt branch of the cotton trade.

2. The commercial treaty with France gave riſe to a ſpirit of ſpeculation almoſt unprecedented. Every manufacturing houſe hurried to the continent—depots were made—the market was overloaded—the returns were not made at the expected time—the goods loſt their novelty—and they are now lying a drug on hand.

3. The ſpeculation with regard to the French market produced a correſpondent negotiation in cotton. Immenſe quantities were bought up—and the public will remember, that through the alarm great fortunes were made.

4. The quantity of the ſpeculation in the monopoly of cotton and in the French trade, gave riſe to the common but pernicious expedient of drawing and redrawing, which, accompanied as it is with a premium, is almoſt always deciſive, and particularly in a trade where, by the quantity of the competition, the profits are ſo low.

Theſe are the principal ſources of the cruſh; but to theſe may be added a variety of others. The ſuperb retail ſhops which have riſen up in every corner of the metropolis have been chiefly ſupported by the wholeſale houſes without a capital of their own. The expences of theſe ſhops, the number of ſervants, the high rents, enormous taxes, and, by the rival-

ſhip, the low profits, altogether contributed largely to the general confuſion.

SCOTLAND.

Before the failure of the cotton-trade in England, a calamity, ſomewhat ſimilar, had taken place in Scotland.—The Scots diſtillers, ſince the duty on ſpirits was charged by an annual licence upon the contents of the ſtill, have manufactured much greater quantities than the Scots ſale could take off their hands. On this account, perhaps, they entered into a ſcheme to rival the Engliſh diſtillers in the London market; and ſent vaſt quantities of their ſpirits to London. To counteract theſe operations, the Engliſh diſtillers reduced their prices ſo low, that the ſpirits ſent from Scotland, it is ſaid, at one time did not draw a price equal to the additional duty it pays upon importation into England. This ruinous traffic was continued till the month of February laſt, when a total failure of almoſt all the great diſtillers in Scotland took place, in whoſe fate, as might be expected, were involved a great many dealers in malt and grain. [See the liſt of bankruptcies for February and March.]

On April 12. in the Hall of the public Diſpenſary of Edinburgh, after the diſcourſe inſtituted in honour of DR HARVEY, the ſubject of which, for this year, was an account of the life, writings, and character of the late DR JOHN HOPE, the annual prize-medal, given by the Harveian Society, was delivered to Mr JOSEPH PINTO AZEREDO, from the Brazils, to whoſe Diſſertation on the *Chemical and Medical effects of Lithontriptics*, that prize had been previouſly adjudged. Prize-queſtions were then announced for the years 1788 and 1789. The ſubject for 1788 is, *An experimental inquiry into the nature and properties of Nicotiana Tabacum of Linnæus*, into the different active conſtituent parts of this vegetable, their effects on the human body, and their uſe in the cure of diſeaſes. The ſubject for 1789 is, *An inquiry into the nature and properties of thoſe medical products which are obtained from a combination of ardent ſpirits with acids.*

Diſſertations on the former of theſe ſubjects muſt be tranſmitted to DRS DUNCAN or WEBSTER, Secretaries to the Society, by the 1ſt of January 1789, and on the latter by the 1ſt of January 1790. Each diſſertation muſt be accompanied with a ſealed letter, containing the name of the author, and bearing the ſame motto with the diſſertation.

Wedneſday, April 16. were expoſed to ſale, by public auction, four lots or areas for buildings, on the weſt of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, being the weſt entry to Hunter's Square on the ſouth of the Tron Church, and to Blair Street, being the great new ſtreet from the ſquare to the Cowgate.

Lot I. Being the corner area, conſiſting of 51 feet in front from the High Street ſouthward, 26 feet of it about 33 feet 6 inches deep, the remaining 25 feet about 36 feet deep; on the ſouth end there is an area of about 7 feet by 24 feet weſt.—This lot ſold for 2000l.

Lot II. Conſiſting of 48 feet in front from north to ſouth, immediately on the ſouth of Lot I. 31 feet of it about 76 feet in depth, and the remaining 17 feet about 56 feet in depth. No bidder.

Lot III. Conſiſting of 48 feet adjoining to and on the ſouth of Lot II. fronting Hunter's Square, and about 56 feet in depth, including an open area on the weſt of this lot, about 9½ feet from eaſt to weſt, and about 32 feet from north to ſouth, to which a contiguous heritor has windows.—Sold for 1500l.

Lot IV. Conſiſting of 48 feet, adjoining to and on the ſouth of Lot III. fronting Blair Street, 9 feet of which being about 56 feet deep, the remaining 39 feet in front extending weſt to the eaſt ſide of Stevenlaw's cloſe about 79 feet in depth. N. B. The purchaſer of this lot will be allowed a back area ſimilar to the eaſt ſide of Blair Street.—No bidder.

The purchaſers have right to the ſtones, timber, and other materials of the old tenements and houſes ſituated within the boundaries of their reſpective lots. The entry to the premiſes is to be on the 26th of May next. The price to bear intereſt from Whitſunday 1789, and to be payable the one half at Martinmas 1789, and the other half at Martinmas 1790.

On Thurſday, April 24. was held at Aberdeen a meeting of the Proteſtant Biſhops in Scotland; who having previouſly conſulted with their clergy, took into their ſerious conſideration the ſtate of the Church under their inſpection, and unanimouſly reſolved to give an open and public proof of their allegiance to the preſent government, by praying in expreſs words for his Majeſty King George and the Royal Family. This is to take place in all their chapels on Sunday the 25th of May, to which day it is deferred, that the Biſhops

may

may have time to give the proper directions to their clergy throughout the kingdom. Thus an end is put to thoſe unhappy diviſions which have ſo long ſubſiſted among us; and many thouſands of our countrymen, hitherto ſuſpected of diſaffection to the preſent government, will now be conſidered as dutiful and loyal ſubjects.

At the annual general meeting of the commiſſioners of ſupply of Stirlingſhire, holden April 30 William Morehead, Eſq; of Herbertſhire in the chair, it was reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this county be given to their repreſentative in parliament, Sir Thomas Dundas, and to Sir James Erſkine, Sir William Auguſtus Cunnyngham, and Sir John Sinclair, for their ſtrenuous though unſucceſsful endeavours to prevent the infraction of the licence-bill for levying the duties on diſtillery, paſſed in 1786, a meaſure which has produced the moſt baneful and ruinous effects on the trade and credit of this country.—Reſolved, To recommend to Sir Thomas Dundas, and to the gentlemen before named, That, not diſcouraged by what is paſt, they may exert themſelves, on the expiration of the preſent, to procure a law for the diſtillery, juſt and equitable in its principle, open and free from the combination of monopoliſts, not liable to oppreſſion and vexation in the mode of ſurvey or of levying the duties; and that it ſhall be agreeable to the articles by which the two kingdoms were united, and by which we are intitled to a complete freedom and intercourſe of trade.—Reſolved, That the thanks of the county be preſented to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Townſhend, the Earl of Hopetoun, Viſcount Stormont, and the other Peers who paid particular attention to this buſineſs during the paſſing of the ſaid law; and that the county would humbly ſolicit a continuation of their good offices, in attending to the new diſtillery-bill which is propoſed ſoon to be introduced into parliament.

In the night between the 4th and 5th of May, George Smith, priſoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, accuſed of ſhop-breaking and theft, had the ingenuity to make his way from his own apartment to that of Andrew Ainſlie, a ſuppoſed accomplice in the ſame crimes, though Ainſlie's room was ſituated two ſtoreys above that occupied by Smith. This, it would appear, was atchieved by his converting the iron handle of the jack or bucket of the neceſſary into a pick-lock, and one of the iron hoops round the bucket into a ſaw. By a dextrous uſe of theſe inſtruments Smith took off one door from the hinges, and opened the other which led to Ainſlie's apartment. They then both ſet to work, and cut a hole through the ceiling of Ainſlie's room, as well as through the roof of the priſon itſelf. Luckily, however, the falling of the ſlates and lime into the ſtreet, between three and four o'clock in the morning, attracted the attention of the centinel upon duty, who immediately gave the alarm, and the inner-keeper had them ſoon after properly ſecured. In order to let themſelves down from the top of the priſon, they had prepared ſixteen fathoms of rope, which they had artfully manufactured out of the ſheets of their beds.

On Wedneſday, May 14. at noon, the commiſſioners for the Bridge of Perth having completed the powers veſted in them by act of parliament, expoſed the toll-gate at the bridge to public ſale; and by its immediate removal, the bridge was laid open for all kind of paſſengers.

The General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, agreeable to appointment of laſt Aſſembly, met at Edinburgh, on Thurſday, May 22. After a ſermon in the High Church by the Rev. Mr Robert Liſton miniſter at Aberdour, Moderator to laſt Aſſembly, the Rt Hon. the Earl of Leven, his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, and the members of the Aſſembly, repaired to the Aſſembly-room, and unanimouſly elected Dr Archibald Davidſon, principal of the univerſity of Glaſgow, to be their Moderator.

His Grace having preſented his Majeſty's commiſſion appointing him to repreſent his perſon in the Aſſembly, and alſo the letter and warrant for the royal bounty, the ſame were read, and ordered to be recorded. His Grace then delivered an elegant ſpeech from the throne, to which a ſuitable return was made by the Moderator, and a committee was appointed to draw up an anſwer to his Majeſty's moſt gracious letter.

[*An account of the Aſſembly proceedings will be given in our next.*]

On Friday, March 14. the High Court of Juſticiary reſumed the conſideration of the caſe of Peter Young, condemned at Aberdeen for ſhop-breaking and theft

[p. 205.], but who afterwards made his eſcape from priſon, and was not apprehended till the day appointed for execution had expired. The priſoner, on being put to the bar, March 3. denied his being the ſame Peter Young who had been tried and convicted at Aberdeen, and his counſel, the Dean of Faculty, and Mr Charles Hope, contended the court were incompetent to try the queſtion of identity, but that, being a naked fact, it muſt go to the knowledge of an aſſize, as every Britiſh ſubject is intitled to a trial by his country. Mr Solicitor General, and Mr Archibald Campbell, on the other hand, as counſel for the Crown, maintained that there was no neceſſity for a jury in the preſent caſe. Precedents were quoted on both ſides to ſupport theſe oppoſite doctrines; and very learned and ingenious pleadings took place. The Lords not being at one on the ſubject, informations were ordered, and on theſe the Court delivered their opinions. The information for the Crown was drawn by Mr Solicitor General, and that for the priſoner by Mr Charles Hope.

The Lord Juſtice-Clerk, after informing the court that they had not only heard very learned and ingenious pleadings upon this caſe, but had alſo been furniſhed with moſt elaborate informations upon the ſubject, it was now their Lordſhips province to deliver their opinions upon the ſimple matter before them, which he conceived to be, whether the court had a power to take a proof of the identity themſelves; or, if they were under the neceſſity of ſummoning a jury for that purpoſe?

Lord Hailes, as ſenior Judge, being called upon by the Chair, for his opinion, ſpoke nearly as follows:

The information for the public proſecutor is ſhort and modeſt, gives the outlines of the argument, and, with much propriety, ſubmits it to the Court.

The information for the perſon at the bar is well and forcibly drawn, and with ſtrong colouring.

All your Lordſhips muſt ſee a *ſtem* of genius in the writer: for my part, as I have peculiar reaſons to be intereſted in him, I ſhould wiſh to ſee the wild and luxuriant *branches* cleared away, and, if he will believe me, the ſooner the better.

In the information for the priſoner, *fame* and *obloquy* are placed before us, and we are promiſed the one, and threatened with the other, according to the opinions which we ſhall this day give.

But your Lordſhips, in giving your opinions, neither look for *fame*, nor dread *obloquy*. Every man wiſhes to be well ſpoken of; yet every man, and judges above all men, muſt paſs through *bad report* as well as *good*.

It was ſaid in the courſe of the pleadings, and it is repeated in the information for the priſoner, that "*the law* regards judges with a *jealous eye*." But *what* law does ſo? not ſurely the law of Scotland.—Time was when, for what cauſes I inquire not, our law regarded jurymen with a *jealous eye*: But that is over; aſſizes of error, inſtituted to try jurymen for their verdicts, were happily aboliſhed after the Revolution, and now the law has no jealouſy of juries, any more than it formerly had of judges.

Judges may err and have erred, and juries alſo; for they are equally fallible; but the law is not jealous of either.

It is ſaid, that "originally with us trial by jury appears to have taken place in almoſt every civil queſtion."

Of this it is unneceſſary to ſay much. I have never ſeen evidence of the fact, and I doubt of its poſſibility. Not being placed here to deliver diſſertations on the antiquities of our law, I ſhall only ſay, that David I. than whom a more virtuous and excellent Prince never ſat on the Scottiſh throne, decided many cauſes in perſon, and without the intervention of a jury.

But it is more material to obſerve what is next ſaid, "that, either from ignorance or inattention, this invaluable privilege has been gradually narrowed in practice, even in criminal matters, to a degree which muſt make every friend of liberty juſtly afraid that it may be one day totally deſtroyed. Precedents are continually accumulating."

If I know any thing of myſelf, I am a *friend of liberty*, and I may claim a ſort of hereditary right to that character; holding that by *liberty* is meant the *conſtitution*, and not the free ſpirit of innovation; and yet I can ſee no ſuch danger, or any reaſon for being afraid.

Are *general* interlocutors on the relevancy, inſtead of *ſpecial*, a proof of any intention of narrowing the privileges of juries? although ſuch interlocutors give room to lawyers to ſound in the ears of juries, that *they* are judges of the *law*, as well as of the *fact*. The language indeed of this day is, that juries are judges merely of facts; but ſuch language, I

ſuppoſe,

ſuppoſe, will not be always held on that ſide of the bar.

During the interval between my quitting the bar, and my return to this Court as a Commiſſioner of Juſticiary, ſome changes do indeed appear to have happened, not ſurely with the view of *narrowing*, but of *enlarging* the privileges of juries.

My wiſh is to preſerve the law of Scotland in matters criminal as I found it when I firſt became officially acquainted with it in 1755, without detracting from, or adding to the power either of judges or juries.

The ſtate of the facts here is ſhort—At the Circuit-court in autumn laſt, one Patrick Young was found guilty of theft and ſhop-breaking, and received ſentence to be executed on the 16th November 1787; but he broke priſon and made his eſcape. About the end of December 1787, a perſon, ſuppoſed to be Patrick Young, was apprehended, and *that* perſon is now ſaid to ſtand at the bar.

If he be the *Patrick Young* in queſtion, he, no doubt, muſt receive ſentence again for execution, at what time and place the Court ſhall think fit.

The perſon at the bar ſays, "I am not the man," but he does not ſay *who* he is; though, if he be different from Patrick Young, his ſilence as to that particular might perhaps narrow his defence.

The queſtion is, "Shall the *identity* or *diverſity* be inquired into by the Court, or ſhall the matter be tried by a jury?

It is ſaid on the part of the priſoner, that there is no precedent in point for us to follow; while the public proſecutor, on the contrary, ſays that there is. But, as that may be doubtful, I ſhall take the caſe as the priſoner repreſents it.

What rule then are we to follow? The counſel for the priſoner ſays, "There is a rule in the law of England, follow *that*."

Were your Lordſhips to do ſo, you would order your macer to bring down twelve men from the gallery, and inſtantly convert them into a jury, and then you would tell the priſoner, "here is your jury, you have no right to inquire *who* they are, or to object to any of them, but you may rely on them for a juſt verdict."

The counſel for the priſoner ſaw that all this would be inconſiſtent with the ſolemnity and ſlowneſs of our mode of procedure, and therefore they ſaid, that, adopting the *principle* of the law of England, we ſhould accommodate it to our *forms*: that forty-five jurymen ſhould be ſummoned, that the priſoner ſhould be furniſhed with a liſt of them, that, after the expiration of our legal *inducia*, he ſhould be brought to the bar, that *fifteen*, to whom he had no ſufficient objection, ſhould be ſelected out of the *forty-five*, and that the jury ſo choſen ſhould try the queſtion of identity or diverſity, and return their verdict to the Court.

After this manner it is propoſed to *unite* the laws of the two nations. But mark the conſequences—Let us ſuppoſe this queſtion to occur on the 28th of March, inſtead of the 14th, and certainly our law is the ſame on one day of the year as another, it would be impoſſible to aſſemble a regular jury within leſs than fifteen days; and before every thing could be prepared for a trial, your Lordſhips would, of neceſſity, be diſperſed on your circuits: a *quorum* could not be had before May. Now, ſuppoſe that, in May, the jury ſhould meet, and find the identity proved, and that the Court, for the ſake of example, ſhould appoint the execution to be at Aberdeen, as in the neighbourhood of the place where the crime was committed; the priſoner is conveyed back to Aberdeen; a few days before *that* appointed for execution, he appears inſane; the magiſtrates of Aberdeen heſitate to enforce the ſentence of the law againſt a perſon in a ſtate of inſanity: according to the analogy of the caſe of Herries in 1774, were *it* to be followed, they cannot appoint perſons of ſkill to inquire and report as to the condition of the priſoner's mind, he muſt be remanded to Edinburgh, that a jury may try the fact of *inſanity* or *ſound judgement*. Now, what would be the conſequence of all this? embaraſſment, delays, and inexpreſſible confuſion in the courſe of juſtice!

Another important caſe occurs, ariſing from a fact which may frequently happen, and, if I miſtake not, did happen lately. A perſon charged with a capital crime is impriſoned at one of the towns in a *circuit diſtrict*; an indictment is given him, he afterwards breaks priſon, and a perſon, ſuppoſed to be the ſame, is apprehended before the day of trial, is brought to the bar, and ſays, "I am not the man;" were the judges at the circuit to order the fact to be tried by a jury according to *our* forms, it would be impoſſible to have it tried at that circuit; the trial muſt either be laid over, for five

or ſix months, until the next circuit, or the priſoner muſt be ſent to Edinburgh. The love of life is ſtrong, and the priſons throughout Scotland are, in general, not very ſecure, ſo that every priſoner, who doubts as to the iſſue of his trial, and has it in his power to make ſuch a defence, will make it. Your Lordſhips can eaſily perceive what ſtrange effects this will have upon the buſineſs at your circuits.

To ſuch inconveniencies, and to many more which might be added, the counſel for the priſoner anſwers, that *incommodum non facit argumentum*. The maxim is good; but when the form inſiſted for is neceſſarily attended with great and numerous, and indeed inſuperable inconveniencies, one is naturally led to ſuſpect that ſuch form cannot be agreeable to the laws of a well regulated government.

Let us then ſee what aid we can receive from the analogy of our practice for the right determination of this caſe.

Juries try crimes; but in the courſe of the proceedings on crimes, many incidents of an important nature occur, which, in our practice, are cogniſable by the Court, and not by a jury.

1. A priſoner is brought to the bar, and he appears inſane; the Court has been wont to inquire and determine as to the fact of inſanity, without calling in the aid of a jury. This has been done in many caſes, and particularly in that of Caldwall, 1737.

There is one precedent indeed to the contrary. In 1774, Herries, having been tried for forgery by the Court of Seſſion, was remitted to this Court. Having been brought to the bar, he appeared inſane; the counſel for the proſecutor moved, that the ſtate of his mind ſhould be tried by a jury: whoever *that* counſel was, I think that he acted with much precipitation, in thus overlooking precedents. The Court liſtened to the motion of the proſecutor; the fact, as to inſanity, was left to a trial by jury, and it came out that his madneſs was feigned.

Your Lordſhips know that like caſes have occurred at circuits ſince the 1774, and that you have diſregarded the precedent in the caſe of Herries.

2. A woman is found guilty of a capital crime; in order to ſtay execution, ſhe pleads pregnancy: this is a mere fact, and yet your Lordſhips never remit the trial of it to a jury; on the contrary, you always call midwives or other perſons of ſkill to inquire and report to yourſelves, and, as the evidence appears to you, you decide.

3. Another incident occurs which may go not ſimply to a ſtay of execution, but to an acquittal of the priſoner: it is ſuſpected that a juryman, inſtead of being incloſed with his brethren, mixes with the croud, through miſtake or inadvertency leaves the court, and enters into converſation in ſhops or in the ſtreets before his abſence is diſcovered and he brought back. The jury returns a verdict *guilty*; the objection is then moved; but your Lordſhips do not ſend the trial of this very important fact to a jury, you try it yourſelves, and according to the circumſtances which occur on evidence, you ſuſtain or you repel the objection.

From the analogy between thoſe caſes and the preſent one, I conclude, that the fact, "Whether the priſoner be the Patrick Young ordered for execution on the 16th of November 1787," ought to be tried by the Court, and not by a jury; and, in thus giving my opinion, I truſt that I neither add to the power of judges, nor detract from the power of juries.

Lord Henderland, after a very handſome eulogium on the Britiſh conſtitution above all others, on account of its having allowed every ſubject to be tried by his peers in criminal caſes, went into a long and elaborate inveſtigation, in order to ſhew when the intervention of juries was neceſſary, and when not. The preſent caſe, his Lordſhip thought, did not require any ſuch intervention. Their Lordſhips were as competent to judge of the proof of identity as any jury could be; and, as to its being a naked fact, which the counſel for the priſoner contends muſt always go to the knowledge of an aſſize, there were many ſuch, and even thoſe which might materially affect the life of the priſoner, every day determined by the court without a jury having any voice in the matter. Such were the admiſſibility or inadmiſſibility of a witneſs, and many other caſes which his Lordſhip put with great force of argument. He was clearly of opinion, that the preſent was not one of thoſe caſes which by the law of Scotland required a jury trial.

Lord Eſkgrove, after expreſſing the ſame ſentiments which Lord Hailes had done with reſpect to the popularity or unpopularity which his opinions as a judge might produce in the minds of the preſent or future generations, felt himſelf

ſelf a good deal difficulted in determining the preſent queſtion. He could not find, upon the records of the Court, a ſolemn deciſion directly in point. If he had, he ſhould have been greatly relieved; becauſe, from all the experience he had had of that High Court, he was ſo convinced of the uprightneſs of their deciſions, that if he could have found one to ſupport the opinions he had now heard delivered, ſuch was his veneration for their deciſions, that he ſhould have thought himſelf bound to ſupport them; nay, though at preſent his opinion unluckily differed from a majority of their Lordſhips, after the deciſion ſhall be pronounced, he would think himſelf perhaps equally bound to ſupport it. His Lordſhip then, in a very animated ſpeech, diſcuſſed the different provinces which belonged, by the conſtitution, to the Judge and the jury. That of the latter, he, for one, ſhould never be for curtailing; on the contrary, he often found himſelf, as a Judge, in the ſituation his office had placed him, loaded with ſo great a weight that he would willingly, if he could, throw a part of it on the ſhoulders of the jury.—His Lordſhip regretted, in particular, that the degree of puniſhment for theft and other crimes, was not ſpecially determined by the law of this country; it being left to the diſcretion of the Judges to ſay, whether it ſhould be capital or not, or what inferior degree of puniſhment ſhould be inflicted in particular caſes. This he for one conſidered as a painful taſk, and which he heartily wiſhed to get rid of, if poſſible; nor had he any deſire to extend his powers as a criminal judge. His Lordſhip ſaid, that if a jury were denied in the preſent caſe, it might be a very dangerous precedent. Suppoſe, for inſtance, a pannel had been convicted of a capital crime, and that ſentence of death had been pronounced againſt him. He makes his eſcape before the day of execution, and is not heard of till 39 years afterwards, when a perſon is apprehended, anſwering in ſome reſpects his deſcription, and of the ſame name, but who ſays he is not the perſon who was condemned to be hanged, and demands a trial by jury. The Judges who tried him are probably all dead, and none of thoſe before whom he is brought know any thing of his identity. They, however, refuſe him a jury. A proof is taken before the Court of his being the ſame perſon. Sentence of death is pronounced, and the man is hanged. It afterwards turns out, that the witneſſes were miſtaken, and the real perſon who committed the crime is diſcovered. Of courſe a man is tried, condemned, and hanged without a jury, a procedure reprobated by the laws of this country! His Lordſhip was ſorry he was obliged to differ in opinion from their Lordſhips; but, in the preſent caſe, he humbly thought the priſoner was intitled to a trial by jury.

Lord Stonefield agreed with Lords Hailes and Henderland, and thought that a trial by jury, in this caſe, would lead into ſuch inconveniencies as would render the buſineſs of the court perfectly inextricable.

Lord Swinton was clearly and decidedly of the opinion delivered by Lord Elkgrove. His Lordſhip ſaid, that as the arguments he meant to have adduced in ſupport of his opinion were ſo much better expreſſed by his learned brother than he was capable of doing, he ſhould not detain their Lordſhips with a recapitulation of them.

Lord Juſtice-Clerk complimented the counſel on both ſides for their very able and ingenious pleadings, and for the elaborate and maſterly informations which they had given into court. His Lordſhip, however, informed Mr Hope, that he had made uſe of ſuch ſtrong language in his information for the priſoner, that his Lordſhip, as Preſident of the court, notwithſtanding the great perſonal regard he entertained for him, could not allow ſome of the paſſages to enter the record. Lord Juſtice-Clerk then entered into the queſtion immediately before the court at conſiderable length. He ſaid there were many caſes in which the court were in uſe to judge of facts which tended to affect the life of a pannel. They were even ſometimes obliged to judge whether a pannel was guilty or not. Juries frequently declined to determine the fate of the pannel themſelves, but returned a ſpecial verdict, finding ſome facts proven, and others not proven. In that caſe, the court were under the neceſſity of pronouncing judgement with reſpect to the guilt or innocence of the pannel, the conſequence of which might affect his life. He was clearly of opinion with the majority of their Lordſhips.

Lord Swinton propoſed, that the objectionable paſſages in Mr Hope's information,

mation, ſhould be left to be ſtruck out by that gentleman and his Lordſhip, which was agreed to.

Mr Hope ſaid, he was peculiarly happy in the opportunity their Lordſhips had now afforded him of declaring, that ſo far from meaning any diſreſpect to the court, he held them in the higheſt eſteem and veneration; but, however ſtrong the language might be in the paſſages objected to, he was perſuaded there was one expreſſion in the information for the crown which, in his opinion, was more exceptionable than any thing that appeared in his, and that was, where the court is told, that they determined a particular cauſe *in a hurry*. Mr Hope, however, had no objection to expunge any clauſe their Lordſhips thought proper.

Their Lordſhips then pronounced an interlocutor, repelling the objections offered on the part of the priſoner to the petition preſented for the Lord Advocate, and found, that in this caſe there was no neceſſity for a jury. The court then adjourned till next day, when two witneſſes were examined, the one the perſon who officiated as macer and the other as clerk at the ſame circuit when Peter Young was ſentenced, and they were both poſitively certain, that the priſoner at the bar was the ſame perſon, having attended all the diets of court during the trial, and took particular notice of him. No proof was offered on the part of the priſoner. The depoſitions of the witneſſes being recorded and read to the court, the Lord Juſtice-Clerk deſired their Lordſhips opinions upon the proof thus adduced. They accordingly delivered their opinions, agreeing, that a ſtronger or better proof could not be had in any caſe whatever.

Lord Elkgrove, in delivering his opinion, took notice of the declaration he had formerly made, that he ſhould never, while he ſat on that bench, oppoſe his private opinion to a ſolemn deciſion of their Lordſhips; and ſaid he was now willing to acquieſce in the judgement given by the court.

Lord Swinton ſtill continued to think that their Lordſhips were incompetent to try the point at iſſue without the intervention of a jury, and therefore declined giving a vote on the occaſion.

The Lord Juſtice-Clerk, after a ſuitable exhortation to the unhappy priſoner, pronounced the ſentence of the court, which was, ordaining him to be hanged at the uſual place of execution appointed by the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday, April 2.

BANKRUPTS.

May 3. George Robertſon junior, ſhipmaſter and dealer in lime at Throſk.

3. James Liddel, merchant in Glaſgow.

8. James Strachan, tanner, Cannon mills.

14. William Cowan, merchant in Edinburgh.

14 John Duncan junior, merchant in Brechin.

21. William Robertſon, manufacturer in Glaſgow.

21. Robert Steell & Son, yarn-merchants in Bedlormie, near Glaſgow, both as partners and as individuals.

24. William M'Alpine & Co. merchants, dealers, and calico printers at Cromwell Park; and the ſaid William M'Alpine an individual in that company.

29. John Steuart & Co. merchants in Glaſgow; and John and Alexander Steuarts, merchants there, as individuals

29. Robert Brock, manufacturer in Calton of Glaſgow.

30. James Lochhead & Co. manufacturers in Pollokſhaws; and James Lochhead, manufacturer in Pollokſhaws, John Lochhead in Pollokſhaws, David Wilkie, blockmaker, there, John & Alexander Steuarts, merchants in Glaſgow, partners of the ſaid company, as individuals.

30. Andrew M'Kean, manufacturer in Glaſgow.

MARRIAGES.

April 21. At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurſt, Bt, to Miſs Harriet Latouche, daughter of the Rt Hon. David Latouche.

28. Mr Charles Wilſone, ſurgeon in Glaſgow, to Miſs Johnſton, daughter of Mr Dickſon of Lockerwood.

29. At Edinburgh, Robert Fullarton, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Miſs Mary Buchan, daughter of the late Thomas Buchan of Auchmacoy, Eſq;

29. At London, Edward Addiſon, Eſq; of Surry-Street, to Miſs Jane Campbell, daughter of Major James Campbell, M. P. for Culroſs, and niece of Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B Governor of Madras.

30. At Edinburgh, Henry Johnſton-Wylie, writer in Edinburgh, to Mrs Janet Thomſon, daughter of David Thomſon, Eſq. of Ingleſton, and widow of Mr John Macewan late writer in Edinburgh.

30. At Leith, Mr Thomas Gilleſpy, merchant in London, to Miſs Caſſels, daughter of Mr Andrew Caſſels, merchant in Leith.

30. At Stonefield, near Inverneſs, Capt. John Grant of the 73d foot, to Miſs Eliza Grant,

Grant, daughter of John Grant, Esq; late Commissary in New York.

May 1. At Edinburgh, Capt Simon Baillie, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Alison, daughter of the late Mr Andrew Alison, merchant in that city.

11. At London, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, J. H. Browne, of Badger, in Shropshire, Esq. to Miss Hay, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Hay, Governor of Barbadoes.

14. At London, Sir Emund Affleck, Bt, Rear-Admiral of the Red, and M. P. for Colchester, to Mrs Smithers, a widow lady from New York.

20. At Murthly, the Rev. Mr Buckle, to Miss Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bt.

20. At London, the Earl of Plymouth, to the Hon. Miss Archer, one of the daughters of the late Lord Archer.

BIRTHS.

April 11. At Bighouse, the seat of her father, the lady of Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs, Esq. of a daughter.

13. At Vienne, in France, Mrs Stark of Teasses, of a daughter.

Lately, at Swithland, in Leicestershire, the wife of one Newby, a labourer, of three children, all alive, and likely to do well.

May 7. Mrs Gordon of Pitlurg, of a daughter.

8. At Newhall, Mrs Urquhart of Braelangwell, of a son.

9. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir David Carnegie, Bt, of a daughter.

10. At Balnaboth, the Hon. Mrs Ogilvie of Clova, of a son.

13. Mrs Lindsay Carnegie, of a son.

13. At London, the Lady of Lord John Russell, of a son.

19. At London, the Lady of the Earl of Altamont, of a son and heir.

22. At London, Lady Balgonie, of a son.

22. At Crathis, the Lady of Sir Robert Burnet, Bt, of a son.

DEATHS.

Oct. 17. 1787. In Bengal, Capt. Henry Graham, of the 73d regiment.

Nov. At Arcot, Patrick Pringle, Esq; surgeon on the Madras establishment.

Dec. 6. At St Kitt's, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Peter Hunter, secretary to the Commissioners of American claims.

March 2. 1788. At Zurich, in Germany, aged 62, the celebrated Solomon Gesner, bookseller, author of Daphnis, the charming Idylliums, the Death of Abel, &c. He was an admirable landscape painter. The inhabitants of said city, where he was born, propose to erect a monument to him, which will be placed in a public walk between two rivers, and which will form one of the most interesting ornaments of it.

April 10. At Edinburgh, the Rt Hon. Elisabeth Countess-dowager of Hopetoun, third wife of the late Earl, and sister to the Earl of Leven, [by mistake in our last said to be Jean, daughter of Mr Oliphant of Rosie, his Lordship's second wife.]

16. At Paris, George Le Clerc, Count de Buffon, Lord of Montbart, Marquis of Rougemont, Viscount of Quincy, intendant of the King's gardens and cabinets of natural history, member of the French Academy of Sciences, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Royal and Literary societies of Berlin, Petersburg, Bologna, Florence, Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Dijon, &c. He was one of the most elegant writers in France in point of style; a man of uncommon genius, and surprising eloquence: the most astonishing interpreter of Nature that perhaps ever existed: he might have said, *Je ne dois qu'à moi seul toute ma renommée.*—"France," says the editor of the "Mercure" (a weekly Magazine), "has been unluckily deprived, within this century, of many excellent writers of real genius, and the brilliant shoots of the learned age of Lewis XIV. but the greatest loss this kingdom ever sustained is certainly the Count de Buffon's death. He was born on the 7th of September 1707, and died, after a long and painful illness, on the 16th of April 1788. Notwithstanding the nature and extent of his works, his application was indefatigable, and his life, even to a few months before his death, constantly devoted to the sciences. His body, embalmed, was presented, on the 18th, at St Medard's church, and conveyed afterwards to Montbard in Burgundy, where this illustrious writer had requested in his will to be interred, in the same vault with his wife. His funeral was attended with a pomp rarely bestowed on dignity, opulence, or power. A numerous concourse of academicians, and persons distinguished by rank and polite literature, met, in order to pay the sincere homage deservedly due to so great a philosopher. Full 20,000 spectators crowded the streets the hearse was to pass through, and expressed the same curiosity as if the ceremony had been for a monarch. Such is the reverence we feel for the learned in general; and I cannot help relating a short anecdote, that fully evinces the truth of this assertion: During the last war, the captains of English privateers, whenever they found in their prizes any boxes addressed to Count de Buffon (and many were addressed to him from every part of the world), immediately forwarded them to Paris, without opening them; whereas those directed to the King of Spain were generally seized. The crews of cruizing vessels shewed more respect to Genius than to sovereignty.—Count de Buffon was in his perfect senses till within a few hours of his dissolution. The very morning

of the 13th he ordered ſome work to be done in the botanic garden (Jardin du Roi), and remitted the ſum of 18,000 livres (750 l.) to M. Thouin the gardener, who has contributed very much to embelliſh that delightful ſpot on the banks of the Seine. At the opening of the corpſe, 57 ſtones were found in his bladder, ſome as large as a ſmall bean; 30 of them were cryſtallized in a triangular form, and weighed all together two ounces and ſix drams. All his other parts were perfectly ſound. The brain was found of a ſize rather greater than ordinary. The gentlemen of the faculty who were preſent at the opening of the body, unanimouſly agreed that he might have been eaſily cut, and without the leaſt danger; but M. de Buffon's conſtant doubts of the exiſtence of ſuch an obſtruction, and his dreadful apprehenſions for the ſucceſs of the operation, made him perſiſt in letting Nature perform her functions undiſturbed; and he repeatedly ſaid, he would truſt to her. And indeed none could rely ſo well on the effects of bounteous Nature as the Count, for none had been ſo liberally gratified: on his manly and noble figure ſhe had ſtamped the outward ſigns of uncommon intelligence"—"Four bright lamps," "ſays a French writer in the "Journal of Paris," "are now totally extinguiſhed in France. They were ſuſpended in the Temple of Genius; and from the boſom of this kingdom diffuſed their extenſive light all over the univerſe. One, after having diſſipated the clouds that enveloped the cauſes of the grandeur and decline of the Roman empire, threw a new and ſplendid light over the immenſe volumes of law; with the great Monteſquieu this lamp went out. Brilliant and beneficent rays, with due gradations of heat, like the ſolar ones, iſſued from the ſecond lamp, which gave new charms to the Sciences, and explained them in a clear and ſeducing manner: the Arts found, in this effulgent light, an amiable and ſure guide: Hiſtory was taught a quick, ſteady, and lively march: Poetry all the *eclat* and ſplendour of the celeſtial manſions whence ſhe ſprings: Philoſophy appeared clad in the rich attirement of the Graces; and Man felt in his heart ſtronger emotions of humanity: Voltaire's death extinguiſhed this wonderful lamp. A flame, now devouring like thoſe of the Tropics, now ſoft as the genial rays of bluſhing Morn; now melancholy, tender, and affecting as the fair beams of the Cyprian Goddeſs, inflamed the enraptured ſoul with the holy enthuſiaſm of Virtue, and caſt over Morality the attracting colours of Voluptuouſneſs. The country ſmiled with ſuch bewitching charms, that man longed to partake of rural toils and ſports. At the appearance of this powerful flame ſoon vaniſhed barbarous Prejudice, the origin of Bondage and of Tyranny. The unnatural fetters that confined children were broken with the chains that enthralled the mind; Heaven, and the auguſt countenance of the Almighty, ſtood then confeſſed before aſtoniſhed man, who became good, humane, and happy in the charming viſions of Hope. With Rouſſeau's breath the foſtering flame abated; but a new ſtar, by Nature formed to ſpread a wonderous light over all her works, began to ſhine with a majeſtic and unparalleled luſtre. Its courſe was marked by Pomp, its motion by Harmony, its repoſe by Serenity. All eyes, even the weakeſt, were fond of contemplating it. From its refulgent car it ſpread magnificence over the univerſe; and as God aſſembled, in the narrow ſpace of the ark, all the works of the creation, ſo this great luminary re-united on the verdant banks of the Seine, the animals, the vegetables, and the minerals, that are diſperſed in the four quarters of the world. All forms, all colours, all riches, and all inſtincts, were offered to our eyes, and our intellectual faculties. All things were developed, all things were ennobled, and adorned with ſplendour, intereſt, or grace. But a ſable funeral veil is ſpread, alas! over this bright and wonderful ſtar. Nature ſilently mourns her loſs. With Buffon's life ended the fourth lamp; and nothing now remains for his ſurviving admirers but the ſentiment of their loſs, and the deſpair of repairing it."—Count de Buffon has left an only ſon, whom the French King has appointed a major en ſecond in the army. The Count d'Angiviller ſucceeds M. de Buffon as intendant of the French King's cabinet of natural hiſtory; and M. de la Billadiere is appointed ſuperintendant of the King's gardens.

8. At Hawes, in Yorkſhire, aged 105, John Searr, a pauper. He could thread a needle without ſpectacles, and crack nuts, in the laſt year of his life, as well as moſt young people.

11. At Liſbon, David Skene, Eſq; inſpector of military roads.

20. At Kirkneſs, Mrs Helen Douglas, of Kirkneſs.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hay, wife to Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh.

22. At Dundee, in his 90th year, Mr John Dobſon, merchant.

23. At Kilmarnock, Mr Robert Muir of Loanfoot.

22. At Dumfries, William Macdowall, Eſq; of Gatehill, accountant in the Bank of Scotland's office at that place.

Paris, April 24. On Sunday evening laſt, the Count de Searnafis, his Sardinian Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at this court, died after a ſhort illneſs. *Lond. Gaz.*

28. At Drummond Caſtle, Miſs Jemima Rachel Drummond, youngeſt daughter of James Drummond, Eſq; of Perth.

29 At

29. At Highbury, near London, Roger Hog junior, Esq; merchant in London.

29. At sea, in his return from Lisbon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr James Russell, 2d son of Alexander Russell, Esq; of Moncoffer.

29. At his seat in Devonshire, Lord Boringdon, Colonel of the Devonshire militia. He was created a peer in 1784. He married in 1769, Theresa, sister of the last Lord Grantham.

Lately, At Burnhouses, near Dunse, in her 83d year, Mrs Ord, relict of Mr John Ord. She was the mother of nine sons and two daughters, grandmother to forty-two, and great-grandmother to one, and almost all these are alive at this time.

May 1. Charles Hay, Esq; of Hopes.

1. At Marston, in Somersetshire, the seat of the Earl of Corke and Orrery, Jane Dowager Viscountess Galway, relict of John Viscount Galway.

2. At Aberdeen, Mrs Henderson, wife of John Henderson, Esq; late of Jamaica.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr James Munro, writer.

6. At Odiham, Hampshire, Mr George Dundas, writer.

8. At Edradour, Mrs Balneavis of Edradour, daughter of John Campbell, Esq; of Glenlyon.

10. At Milncraig, in Rosshire, Mrs Munro of Culcairn.

11. At Moira, in Ireland, the Rev. Andrew Greenfield.

12. At Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, Capt. Gideon Johnstone, of the royal navy.

12. At Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, aged 71, Admiral Edwards of Carmarthen.

12. At Hoxton, in his 106th year, Mr Jasper Thomas, formerly a merchant in London.

12. At Maxwelheugh, Mrs Susan Leck, relict of Mr Henry Ainslie, sheriff substitute of Roxburghshire.

12. At Walton, aged 103, Mrs Catharine Haynes. She retained all her faculties, except hearing, which was impaired when young, by being too near the cannon which was fired on Queen Anne's coronation.

12. At the castle of Eysenach, of a sudden fit of the apoplexy, in his 70th year, his Serene Highness Lewis Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, uncle to his Serene Highness the reigning Duke, and Field Marshall in the service of the Emperor and empire.

13. At Glasgow, John Miller, Esq; of Westerton.

18. At Bath, Henry Walter, Esq; late of the Board of Trade at Bengal.

19. At Dumfries, at a very advanced age, Mrs Grizel Maxwell, widow of the late John Henderson, Esq; of Broadholm, and daughter of the deceased Sir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell, Bt.

19. At Old Meldrum, in her 47th year, Mrs Anna Rose, spouse to Mr Garrioch of Garrie's-ford.

20. At Edinburgh, General John Houston, in the service of the States of Holland.

21. At Ostend, aged 107 years, 3 months, and 9 days, George de Drusina, Esq; He was a Frenchman by birth; but has been an officer in the Emperor's service for upwards of 80 years.

21. At Dundee, Mr James Anderson, writer there.

22. At his seat in Argyleshire, John Campbell, Esq; of Airds.

22. At Greenend, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Butter, wife of Mr George Andrew writer in Edinburgh.

22. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady Mulgrave.

23. At Dumfries, Mrs May Paton, daughter of the Rev. Mr Robert Paton, late one of the ministers of that place.

28. At Branxholm, Miss Ogilvie, eldest daughter of the late William Ogilvie of Hartfwoodmyres, Esq;

28. At Kilpatrick, Mrs Mary Buchanan, wife of Mr James Davidson, writer to the signet.

Lately, in the island of Mull, Argyleshire, Mrs Isabella Maclean, daughter of Sir John Maclean of Maclean, Bt.

Lately, in a shed in Golden-lane, London, where he had lived, worked, and reposed without a bed for several years, an ingenious mechanic. This person was such an adept in his profession, that the mathematical instrument-makers, &c preferred his work to that of any other persons. Having, or pretending to have some secret in his method, he never suffered any person to see him at work; and what was more extraordinary, using a forge, he had taught a dog to blow his bellows, which some malicious person poisoned a short time before the death of his master. This eccentric person had travelled and worked in almost all the capital cities in Europe; and was the first that improved and introduced into the metropolis the invention on the Continent, known by the name of German steel.

Lately, at Paris, aged 92, Mr Vaudille, an ingenious optician, and well read in natural history.

Lately, at Quebec, Col. Basset, chief engineer in North America.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

May 7. to invest Sir George Yonge, Bt. and Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, with the ensigns of the most honourable order of the Bath.

9. to

9. to confer the honour of knighthood on Col. James Campbell.

24 to appoint the Earl of Leven to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

to present the Rev William Rose to the church or chapel at Cromarty, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Alexander M'Adam to the church and parish of Nigg.

to appoint the Rev George Cruikshank to be assistant and successor to the Rev James Ogilvie, minister of Rothes, in the presbytery of Aberlour.

to present the Rev Andrew Hutton to the church and parish of Edrelt, in the presbytery of Brechin, vacant by the death of the Rev. David Miller.

to present the Rev. Charles Machardy to the united parishes of Crathie and Braemar, in the presbytery of Kincardine Oniel, and county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Wilson.

to appoint Robert Hodshon Cay, Esq; to be one of the four Commissaries of Edinburgh.

to appoint Mr Macdonald to be Commissary of the Commissariot of Glasgow, in the room of Mr Hay Campbell, who has resigned.

to appoint Mr John Horseburgh, and Mr Thomas Horseburgh his son, to be conjunct Deputy Keepers of the Register of Seisins and Reversions for the shire of Fife.

Lord Chamberlain's office, April 28. On the 23d instant, the Rev. James Burton, A M. Reader and Preacher to his Majesty's Household at Hampton Court, was appointed to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

War-office, May 3.

Lt-Col Robert Mafon Lewis to be Captain of an independent company of invalids at Jersey, vice Francis Drake, deceased.

War-office, May 17.

69th foot: Brev. Maj. George Sladden to be Major, by purchase, vice John Browne, who retires.

From other Papers.

May 1. Dr Clark, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, was unanimously elected one of the Physicians to the Newcastle Infirmary, in room of Dr Brown deceased.

Alexander Burnet, Esq; of Kemnay, is chosen Rector of King's College, Aberdeen. And,

Mr Robert Eden Scott is elected assistant, colleague, and successor to Mr Thomas Gordon, Professor of that University and College.

8. Mr Alexander Miller preacher was ordained minister of the parish of Kilmaurs.

16. The Rev. Mr Henry David Hill, minister of Deninne, was unanimously elected Professor of Greek in the United College of St Andrew's.

17. The Rev. Mr James Steven, one of the ministers of the Chapel of Ease in Glasgow, was presented to the parish of Lochwinnoch, in the presbytery of Paisley, by William Macdowal, Esq; of Garthland, patron of the parish, at the unanimous request of the parishioners.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 6.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	24s. 0d.	23s. 6d	23s. 0d.
Barley,	15s. 6d.	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.
Oats,	13s. 6d.	13s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Peafe,	13s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	12s. 0d.

Edinburgh, June 3. Oat-meal, 11½ d. Bear-meal, 8½ d. Peafe-meal, 8½ d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for May.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Graytriars and Lady Yester's,	20	31	51
Weft-kirk, -	24	21	45
Canongate, -	9	19	28
Calton, - -	12	15	27
Total,	65	86	151

Age.			Diseases, &c.	No
Under	2	52	Aged — —	13
2 &	5	20	Bowelhive — —	23
5 &	10	9	Childbed — —	1
10 &	20	9	Chincough — —	6
20 &	30	7	Confumption —	45
30 &	40	15	Dropfy — —	1
40 &	50	6	Fever — —	24
50 &	60	10	Hyfteries — —	1
60 &	70	9	Meafles —	3
70 &	80	12	Mortification —	1
80 &	90	2	Palfy — — —	1
90 &	100		Smallpox — —	15
		—	Stillborn — —	4
		151	Suddenly — —	1
			Teething — —	9
Decreafed		27	Water in head —	1

PRICES OF STOCKS, May 14.

Bank Stock, 173½.
4 per cent. 1777, 94¾ a ¼.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113¾ a ⅞.
3 per cent. red. 74⅝ a ½.
3 per cent. con. 75½ a ⅝.
Long Ann. 22 5 16ths a ¼.
Ann 1778, 13¼ a 5-16ths.
India Bonds, 85 a 86 s. prem.
Irish Tickets, 7 l. 5 s.

May 30.

Bank Stock, 171½ a ⅝
3 per cent. red 74½ a ½.
3 per cent. con. 75¼ a ⅜.
4 per cent. 1777, 94¼ a ¼.
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 113¾ a ⅞.
Long Ann. 22¼ a 3 16ths.
Ditto 1778 13 5-16ths a ⅜.
India Bonds, 55 s. prem.
Lottery Tickets 16 l. 6 s.
Irish Tickets, 7 l. 2 s. 6 d. a 7 l. 2 s.